BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIE

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,516—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1902.

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AUSTRALIAN OATS.......	Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th March.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,013	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,250	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,263	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single	1st Class Rs. 590
" " " "	2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.

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Esplanade Road, No. 23.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .... Rs. 11,51,60,000

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

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ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

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AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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FILTERS—The MALLIE FILTER

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER V. C Works Ranaghat, Bengal

PRIZE DRAWING AT MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S

Our representative by request attended the Prize Drawing at Messrs. C. Ardeshir and Co's Show Rooms at No. 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, on Saturday (15th) evening. There was a large attendance, every community resident in this city, being represented, and the Rooms were brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The Drawing was fixed for 6-30 o'clock, but long before that hour the main Show Room was packed with an eager crowd. There was some little delay, in starting proceedings, consequent on the unavoidable absence of the member of the Committee who had checked, locked and sealed the tickets in a box, the previous evening, and had been entrusted with the key and seal ring with which the box had been locked and sealed. On his arrival the counters bearing the numbers of the tickets were transferred into a barrel and the counters bearing the amounts of the 523 prizes were checked before the company and placed in another barrell. Mr. C. Ardeshir, the senior of the firm, then called upon the assembly to select each from their own community two gentlemen to supervise the drawing or in fact to do the drawing themselves. As a large number of ticket-holders were soldiers etc., two non-commissioned officers of the Fort William Garrison were also invited on the Committee. The drawing was, therefore, done by representatives of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mohomedan patronisers, the military element doubling the European members. Mr. Ardeshir next intimated that as he did not desire that the faintest suspicion should be thrown upon the bona-fides of the Drawing, any one who had any doubt as to his or her ticket No. being in the barrel reserved for the numbers could place a duplicate ticket into it, on the condition that if one of the tickets (original or duplicate) drew a prize the other was thereupon cancelled. He told the audience that after all the prizes had been drawn any one who had not drawn a prizes and cared to do so, could inspect the remaining counters with the No. of the tickets issued to satisfy himself that his No. had been included. Several of those present put in duplicate counters and some inspected the counters remaining after the Drawing. The proceedings occupied about two hours with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No 2511 held by Alladia Mithiewallah, Loodiana, Punjab; the Second Rs. 500 to No. 4336 P. Dorabji, Goorwallah Modikhana, Bombay, and the 3rd Rs. 250 to No 5542, Dwarka Dass Moolji, Mandri Bander, Bombay. One of the Prizes of Rs. 50 fell to ticket No. 5774, held by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta. We wish for the sake of the noble and Catholic work they direct, that they had won the Rs. 1000 prize. All the other prizes fell to ticket holders all over the country. The Drawing, we need hardly add, was unimpeachable as to the manner in which it wat conducted. The next drawing has been fixed for 24th May next, the last day for the issue of tickets being the 17th May—"Evening News" March 17.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding R. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

OUR HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY

THE

BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

OVER 300,000

CIGARETTES WEEKLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.

Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.	SPEAR.	KING'S.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.	XYLONITE.	IVORY.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Gos Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 24th MARCH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
MR. JOHN GUNN'S SEASON
AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MESSRS.
C. & W. BOVIS.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

1 Mr. Crossland	A Song Selected
2 Miss Armadale	Will Sing "Tact" from Florodora
3 Mr. W. H. Kemble	Will Recite a new Poem
4 Miss Marie Shields	In a new Song
5 Mr. Chas. Brown	In a Ventriloquial Entertainment
6 Miss Elise Cooke	In a new Song
7 Mr. Edward Lawrie	Will Sing his Polyglot Song
8 Miss Gainor Rowlands and Mr. Lawri	In the Toreador duet
9 Messrs. C. and W. Bovis	In Mixtures
10 Mr. W. T Andrews	In a new Song

11 (Sydeene) the musical Play without word. The duet in the Snow
12 The Screaming Farcical Sketch entitled

A MANAGER IN A FIX.

INTERVAL.

13 Miss Winifred Wood	In a New Song Selected
14 Mr. John A. Warden	In a New Sketch
15 Messrs. C. and W. Bovis	In "Living" Photographs

16 Miss Elise Cooke and Mr. W. T. Andrews, A Duet.
17 Mr. Harry Defreece .... In an Original Song
18 The Screaming Farcical Sketch entitled

HURRAH FOR CASEY.

Mr. Casey	Mr. C. Bovis
Mrs. Flash	Miss H. Sedger
Rosie (her daughter)	Miss Porter
Miss Gush	Miss Marie Shields
Willie Chase	Mr. W. Bovis
Consumption	Mr. C. Brown
Mr. Benison	Mr. W. H. Kemble

For the convenience of passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre the last Trains in both the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway have been allowed to start 15 minutes late of advertised time, until the night of the 25th instant.

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING
AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
1 Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 Gallery Re. 1.
PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU" Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st March.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 31st instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 31st instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 34.

STORE-KEEPER-GENERAL, Supply and Transport, Fort Lahore, will receive OFFERS by letters for SUPPLY OF ARTICLE noted below up to 12 NOON on the 21st day of April, 1902, deliverable in two equal instalments on 1st June and 1st September, 1903.

The successful Tenderer will have to sign a simple agreement in S. T. Form F 45, which form and any further particulars can be obtained on application to the officer up to 4 o'clock on 5th April, 1902.

Station where required.	Estimated requirement.	Offers will be received by
Deliverable at the Supply and Transport Store Depot, Fort Lahore.		Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, Fort Lahore.
Carbolic powder .... lbs.	25,000	

Fort Lahore, dated 14th March, 1902.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY,
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 Marks

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 118,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes :			Number of prizes :		
1 of 200,000 M.	about	£10,000	16 of 10,000 M.	abt.	£500
1 of 100,000	,,	5,000	56 of 5,000	,,	250
1 of 75,000	,,	3,750	102 of 3,000	,,	150
2 of 70,000	,,	3,500	151 of 2,000	,,	100
1 of 65,000	,,	3,250	4 of 1,500	,,	75
1 of 60,000	,,	3,000	612 of 1,000	,,	50
1 of 55,000	,,	2,750	1030 of 300	,,	15
2 of 50,000	,,	2,500	20 of 250	,,	12-10
1 of 40,000	,,	2,000	77 of 200	,,	10
1 of 30,000	,,	1,500	35053 of 169	,,	8-9
1 of 20,000	,,	1,000	9681 of 150,148,115,100 M.		
			10382 of 78, 45, 21 Mark		

In all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to
£—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
,,— 9,, —,, for half a ticket
,,— 4,, 6,, for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by Bank-notes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 25th MARCH.
By the Courtesy of
MR. JOHN GUNN his
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY
will give a Farewell Entertainment
IN AID OF Mr. K. M. BALLIVALLA'S
NEW NOVELTY THEATRE
BUILDING FUND.

A Special Programme is being prepared and will be duly announced.

For this occasion the PRICES of ADMISSION will be REDUCED.
Stalls Rs. 4 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2.
Pit Re. 1. Gallery 8 Annas.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED a MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT. He should be certified Engineer and have a knowledge of plumbing; a man with shop experience preferred. Apply Chief Engineer, Baroda State, stating salary required.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of April 5th for the SUPPLY of 70 to 100 LIGHT MILITARY RAILWAY OPEN TRUCKS. Specification can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Kanchrapara.

H. P. BURT,
Offg. Manager.

Calcutta, 19th March, 1902.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPRISING
THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

SUPPLY OF CASTOR OIL FOR INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of above at Jhansi Stores Depot, in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of April, 1902.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th March, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR .... Plaintiff
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No 53, New No 15391, and New Survey No 1-8467, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Palloaji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying and being at the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 628, Collector's New No. 2300, Old Survey No. 1-188 and New Survey No. 1600, together with the several messuage tenements, chawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1233 and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239 and Street Nos. 71-75, Ward No. 1240 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241 and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1231 and 1127 and Street Nos 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1129-1130 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1212 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1243 and Street No. (2), Ward No. 1244 and Street No. (3) Ward No. 1248 and Street No. 13, Ward No. 1235 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1233 and Street No. 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1233 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hunuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Gulabbhai and on the South by the New Hunuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bawbha and Damoder Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Palloaji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Palloaji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6, Municipal Tansa Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25, Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17. Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
8, Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited.
7. Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1. Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.
23. Shares of the Perroo Mahomed Mills Company Limited.
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.
13. Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.
11. Shares of the Wadhan Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
14. Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
12. Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ld.
50. Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.
10. Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited.
5. Shares of the Appoloid Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Janj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 6-8 per QWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

THE KING'S CORONATION—Intending Passengers should call and inspect our Stock of TRAVELLING REQUISITES before purchasing elsewhere. Best Goods at lowest prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22 8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents). THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "156 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

500 CASTILLOA ELASTICA RUBBER SEED.—Sent direct from Mexican Rubber Plantation, by Registered Package; for only 25 shillings, 1000 Seed for 40 shillings. Send cash with order to JOHN HADDON & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, London. Big discount on larger orders. For free information about Rubber Planting, address JAS MAUNDER, San Juan Evangelista, Vera Cruz, Mexico, via New York.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large BUNGALOW in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, now occupied by P. Benn, Esq. Apply to M. B. DeQUADROS, Mazagon.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Golowa, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 21 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—BRAN AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GLORIA CYCLES —Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improve seats, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c. Per bottle Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

LAYS OF THE LAW —Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Cavala Street.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow, This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos.'

ERARD PIANOFORTES,
SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

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ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

MUSIC

Miss CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, Pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sims Reeves, Certificated Pianiste and Vocalist (Trinity College, London); Higher Examination Singing and Special Certificates in the Art of Teaching from Mr. A. Snakespeare and Sir August Manns.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1889, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY

Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination, They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS
For the Scholastic or working year.
BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

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Charge for Tuition	Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus	Rs. 5 per mensem

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Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. **O T B**
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
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Suppliers by the Bottle
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice that the CERTIFICATE of SHARE No. 365 of THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, belonging to and standing in the name of my deceased husband, Mr. HURGOWANDASS GOCULDASS, is MISSING. Anybody finding the same will greatly oblige by forwarding it to the Undersigned.

MENABAI, Widow of HURGOWANDASS GOCULDASS,
care of Mr. JAMNADASS AMRATLALL,
Kansar Chawl, BHULESWAR.
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th March, 1902.

WANTED HEAD PRINTER.

HEAD PRINTER WANTED for the N. W. Railway Press. Must be a thoroughly practical man, conversant with letterpress printing in all its branches. Salary Rs. 120, 10, 170. Address EXAMINER of ACCOUNTS, N. W. Ry., Lahore. Applications will be considered up to 15th April 1902.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO THE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM,
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)
Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINES cannot be surpassed.
SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,
Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Hosts of the Lord by F. A. Steel ...	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood ...	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley ...	4	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang ...	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly ...	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ...	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper ...	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis ...	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ...	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Fancy Free, by Eden Phillpotts ...	0	12
Angel, by B. M. Croker ...	0	12
The House Divided, by H. B. Marriott Watson...	0	12
A Matter of Sentiment, by I. S. Winter...	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
The Insane Root, by Mrs, Campbell Praed ...	0	12
A Matter of Sentiment, by John Strange Winter.	0	12
In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage.	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0	6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. CARON & Co., SADDLERS AND BOOTMAKERS.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises at the Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of bits, spurs, horse clothing, and other stable requisites, harness furniture, webbing buckles, incandescent gas lamps, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

SALE OF CAROLINA HOES, PICKAXES AND ROSE-NAILS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Jeewajee, hardware merchant, Nagdavie Street—

Ex s. s. Eden Hall.

3 casks containing 100 doz. Japanned iron Carolina hoes ground 1 1-2" up, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, lbs 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-4 and 2 1-2, and 50 doz. Japanned iron solid eye pickaxes, 26-27ins. long, chisel end ground 1 1-2ins. up, weighing 27 cwts. 1 qr. 27lbs., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, lbs. 4, 4 1-2, 5 5 1-2 and 6.

Ex. s. s. Ockenfels.

75 kegs each 1 cwt patent wrought iron rose nails, H brand, sharp points, 2 1-2 to 4 ins.

Ex. s. s. Aleppo.

60 kegs each 1 cwt nails, flat points, 1 1-2 to 6 ins.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, and opposite the Flora Fountain, the following consisting of glass chandeliers Lyra lamps, globe lamps, Japanese pannels, best American platedware, rich majolicaware consisting of jardiniers, pots, figures, busts, flower pots and baskets, binoculars opera glasses wall and table clocks, sliding lamp, bronze table lamps, wall brackets, rolled gold pocket watches, etc.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th Inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. Green's Restaurant, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, such as drawing room suite, cabinets, sideboard, dressing and wash hand tables, bedsteads, best plated ware, crockery and glassware nearly new, cottage piano by Rose and Co., Persian carpets, nearly new, Singer's sewing machine, large size calendar clock, large combination cooler filter, kerosine oil stove, weighing scale, bicycle, garden plants, etc., the property of ROBERT CARRUTHERS Esq., Marine Superintendent, Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rocks Nest, opposite the Jute Mill Lower Colaba, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glassware crockery, square piano, gent's bicycle, revolvers, telescopes by Stewart, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. H. BOYD.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr Sidney Smith's, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, handsome light rubber-tyred victoria in perfect order, nearly new, one showy bay mare fast trotter, set of harness, handsome cabriolette table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets windproof lamps, etc., the property of A. E. PINSENT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CLARE ROAD.

Under instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Perozbai, widow of Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the property described in the particulars below :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,143 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage, tenements, or block of buildings, bungalows, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, now assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Nos. 3836 (2) 3749, Street Nos. 23A sub No 2 and (1) and being a portion of the property bearing Collector's assessment Ward Nos 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836, 2 and street Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 23A, all which said premises lying and being at Clare Road now called Ripon Road and Clare Road, in the Registration District of and in the Island of Bombay and are bounded as follows : on or towards the east by foot path and beyond by Clare Road, now called Ripon Road and Clare Road, on or towards the west by the property of Wallibhai Kadarbhai, on or towards the north by the property of Macebeth Brothers, on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Leak, and which premises are now in the occupation of the borrower or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome neat-made French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome rubber tyred landau and rubber tyred cabreolette, 1 pair handsome chest nut walers, 1 bay waler gelding, 1 Roan Arab pony, 4 sets single harness stable gear, boy's bicycle and tricycle, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, brussels and Indian carpets, etc., the property of W. WHEELER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th March, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, palms, antnuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, orchids, various ferns, etc., etc., the property of P. BENN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba at Soonderjee Keesowjee's Jatha by order of Mr. Trimbuck Jeina and on account and risk of Marwadi Fullcnand Luchmi Narayen.

99 Full pressed bales Bengal machine ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sassoon House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich paintings and engravings, rich Persian and English carpets, Singapore and English cane furniture, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's messenger, table, hall, and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, hanging baskets of ferns, a lot of garden tiles., etc., etc., the property of WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 p. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of all the machinery in one lot and all the Leasehold Lands and Buildings in another of the Mill belonging to the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near Elphinstone Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., in two separate lots :—

FIRSTLY.—All the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

SECONDLY.—All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1902.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 7-16	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2 ex.	— plus 1
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	—
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-8	—
Bar Silver in London	24 15-16	— plus 1-8
Do New York	54	— plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25'17	—
Do New York	4'87 1-2	—
Discount, Bank of England,	3 per cent.	—
„ Short London Bills	2 3-4	—
„ Indian Bank Bills	2 1-2	.. —

Copper Brazeirs, £66.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 2,000. Spot 4 26-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4'48	4'48	4'49	4'45	4'29
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3	plus 2	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000 bales.
Do. last year	16,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	17,000 „
Do. to Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands	9 1-16—1-16
Futures, month of June	8'82—2
Do. do. Sept.	8'25—2

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 42-1-2. Sellers. Apl.-May. Tone seady.

Linseed 54. Sellers. April-May. Tone Firmer. White Karachi Wheat 29 1-4. Mar.-Apl. Sellers. Arrivals.—"Birdeswald." "Australia."

Silver to Bombay	£ 100,000
Gold to „	£ 40,000
Silver to Honkong	£ 6,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	61,000
„ Sold on spec.	3,000
„ for exportation	3,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	79,000
„ Actual exports	9,000
„ Week's imports	120,000
„ Stock	1,118,000
Surats week's sales	100
„ Sold on spec.	Nil
„ „ for exportation	1
„ Amount forwarded to consumers.	200
„ Actual exports	100
„ Week's imports	Nil
„ Stock	3,000
Afloat American	1,10,000
„ Indian	2,000
Week's receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	1,01,000
„ Export to Great Britain	50,000
„ „ Continent	38,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	7,20,000
„ at Interior Ports	4,10,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 21st March, 1902 :—

Cotton	7400	Bales.
Wheat	6543	Cwts.
Linseed	19842	„
Rapeseed	9243	„
Gingellyseed	7772	„
Poppyseed	339	„
Groundnuts	1555	„
Castorseed	3720	„
Rice	6161	„
Myrabollams	4315	„
Cottonseed	3253	„

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.		1s 4d
Bank Demand		1s 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 months Sight D. A.		1s 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do		170
Marks 3 do do		138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		131 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „		178 1-2
Japan 30 „ „		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96-4
1st Settlement	96-5
2nd do	96'8

Money Market, tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9 9 6
Forward, April-May	9 9

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 5 to 6 7
Do. Forward, April-May	6 5 to 6 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	6 11 to 6 12

Popyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May	8 12

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	28 8
Forward, April-May	30 4

Groundnuts—Tone firm.

Ready	42 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	160	154	149	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	185	179	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	174	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	188	182	...	do.
Oomra good staple	196	190	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	188	182	...	do.
Broach do.	210	...	205	do.
Bhownuggar (H. G.)	...	...	184	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	202	do.
Westerns	...	...	187	do.

Cotton.—Tone steady.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 21th March, 1902.

1. Detail—
Captain of the Day—Captain H R H Wilkinson.
Subaltern of the Day—Lieut A R Sharp.
Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt Gordon.
Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl Miller.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of the Down train.

3. Cadets Parade for the week will as follows :—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 24th instant and Thursday the 27th instant.
(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant and Thursday, the 27th instant at 7-15 a.m.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(4) John Connon School—At 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th inst.
(6) Indo-British School—At 4 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Rajputana, Central India and at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Saugor and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of normal in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and 5° to 6° in excess at Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The minimum is 6° to 9° in defect at Sirsa and Delhi and 6° in excess at Allahabad. The maximum temperature varied from 108° at Cuddapah to 80° at Delhi, and the minimum from 53° at Lahore and 80° at Calicut and Negapatam.

The sky is partially cloudy in Sind and at Masulipatam and Colombo.

No rain fell at any station.

Weather appears to be slightly unsettled in Lower Sind where it will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—BARKER—March 1, at the Parish Church, Frant, Brevet Major W D Bird, D S O, The Queen's Regt, son of the late Capt J D Bird, 20th Hussars, to Winifred Editha daughter of Major J B Barker, late Chief Constable and 5th Fusiliers.

BONHAM CARTER—CODDINGTON—February 22, at Mellifont Church, Drogheda, Capt C Bonham Carter, Royal Warwick Regt, to Gladys Beryl, daughter of the late Col A B Coddington, R E.

McCLINTOCK—MALCOLMSON—February 19, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Portlaw county Waterford, H V, son of the late Col P McClintock, D L, to Charlotte Fraser, daughter of G P Malcolmson.

DEATHS.

CONYNGHAM—February 21, at Platt's Lane, Hampstead, Lady Lena Barbara Conyngham.

COOPER—February 26, at Portman Square, Lieut Col the Right Hon E H Cooper, late 7th Hussars and Grenadier Guards, aged 74.

CURTEIS—February 25, at Mottram Hall, Cheshire, E W Curteis, late Captain 24th Regt, aged 48.

DODGSON—March 1, at Roland Gardens, South Kensington J C Dodgson, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 76.

DURNFORD—February 26, at Walton-on-Thames, Lieut-Col F A Durnford, J P, aged 87.

FITZ-GERALD—March 3, at Second Avenue, Hove, Major-Genl M M Fitz-Gerald, R A (late Bengal).

LE GRICE—March 1, at Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone, F S Le Grice, Colonel, Royal Art (retired), aged 63.

PERTH AND MELFORT—February 28, at The Cottage, Kew, the Earl of Perth and Melfort, aged 94.

PRICHARD—March 3, at Prestbury, Gloucester, G H Prichard, late 43rd Light Inf (1st Oxfordshire Regt, aged 48.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHDOWN—March 9, at Moradabad, the wife of A D Ashdown, of a daughter.

ALLEN—March 18, at Lansdowne, Garhwal, the wife of E C Allen, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DINGWALL-FORDYCE—CAUTLEY—March 17, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev C A Mason, Garrison Chaplain, Captain Henry Lawrence Dingwall-Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Dingwall-Fordyce, K C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Amy Gertrude Cautley, eldest daughter of Edmund George Cautley, Esq, of Preston Yorkshire.

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CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,

MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 2 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 12 m. High water, 11-45 m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-21m, 5-26a.
Banks closed : Holli holiday.
Jackal Club, Point to Point Races, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Light Horse, annual inspection, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce fresh ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : The London Gaiety Company.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Ratnaghiri, Apollo Bunder, 10 p.m.
Y. W. C. A. Hall, the Williams' Shakespearian Recitals, 9 p.m.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI WOMAN.—At Old Sonapore Cross Lane, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of Dosibai, a Parsi woman, aged 35. The evidence showed that she had been ill for five months past, and that being tired of life she had taken a dose of "rough on rats," of which she died. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—One Mursanoo Vaktoo, aged 15, was accidentally knocked down, on Friday, by a tram car passing on Kalbadevi Road. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.—Withoo Bhima, aged 25, an operative in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Bombay, while removing a quantity of burning cotton from the bellows-room on Friday, was burned in the chest and legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FIRES—In the cleaning room of the Bombay Cotton Press, Colaba, a fire broke out on Friday morning owing to friction having being caused by some substance having accidentally got into the cleaning machine. It was extinguished by the mill fire brigade.—Another fire broke out early on Saturday morning in a godown belonging to Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co. in the Elphinstone Circle. A box of cotton waste was discovered to be on fire near which an electric engine was working. The fire was quickly put out.

THEFT OF ANKLETS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Gaella Dossa, an old offender, with theft of silver anklets belonging to one Budloo Shuba. It appeared that on Friday night, the complainant, with his daughter aged four, slept in the verandah of his house at Bhoiwadda. About half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning accused went there and removed the anklets from the person of the child. He next tried to pull away a sheet which was under the complainant's head. The latter was aroused, and as he saw the thief running away he pursued and arrested him. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty-five stripes.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY.—Dr. Kerr-Muir of the Port Health Department, Bombay, has reported to the Police that several thefts of petty articles have been committed in his residence in Bowen street, Apollo Bunder, during the past ten days, including among them some lace, a card box, a cotton sheet, a parrot, &c.—Mrs. C. D. Petit has reported the theft from her house at Warden Road of currency notes and other valuables worth Rs. 712.—Mr. H. C. Wright, residing on Ridge Road, has reported the theft of articles valued at Rs. 399, and Mr. W. S. Millard, residing at Winter Road, has complained of property valued at Rs. 66, having being stolen from his bungalow. An old offender named Dhaklia Dipajee has been arrested and Messrs Wright and Millard's stolen property has been recovered from him. The accused Dhaklia Dipoji was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court by Inspector Coxen on two separate charges of theft. Accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

HONOUR TO MR. H. S. DIXIT.—A very enjoyable entertainment was given on Saturday evening at Leila Hall, Bandora Hill, to the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, for the purpose of congratulating him on his being elected a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations. The arrangements for the entertainment were made by a committee consisting of Dr. A. De Monte, Messrs Tulsidas, Keshavdas, Ali Mahomed H. Mirza and J. F. Kharas and it was one to the exertions of these gentlemen that the function proved very successful. The bungalow was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The gathering was large and representative and testified to the great esteem and respect in which Mr. Dixit is held by the residents of Bandora. The Hon Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh represided and referred to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Dixit in the Select Committee, on the Police Bill, and said that much of the alterations and amendments made in the Bill, were due to him and that his services had already been recognised by the members of the Council. He congratulated the electors of the Central Division, on their good fortune in electing the Hon. Mr. Dixit, than whom they could not have found a better representative. Mr. Dixit having made a suitable reply, an adjournment was made to refreshment tables and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

SPORTSMEN will be interested to know that the Army Cup race next autumn will be open to Arab ponies 14-1 and under. The terms of the next Civil Service Cup race will be practically the same as last month ; except that the weights will be raised 4lbs. all round, and the added money will provide Rs. 2,000 to the second pony, and Rs. 1,000 to the third.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MAHAR WOMAN.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, Sessions Judge of Satara, in January last, convicted Vithu Santu and Dayanu Krishna of the murder of Paru, a Mahar woman, and sentenced the former to death, and the latter to transportation for life. The accused appealed to the High Court ; and the appeal was disposed of on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

There was no doubt, Mr. Witworth said, in his finding, of the murder of Paru. Her movements were known up to the middle of the night between the 1st and 2nd December last, and from that time she was missing till her body was found in the Koina river on the 7th December. By that time it had risen to the surface of the water notwithstanding a stone, weighing 25 seers, which had been attached to it. It was too much decomposed for any opinion to be formed as to the cause of death, and therefore there was no medical evidence in the case. But it was not past recognition by aid of the clothes and ornaments which Paru wore. It was identified by her brother-in-law, Dasrya, in whose house she lived, and by a caste-fellow. Paru was a widow. She had been in the habit for some months of sleeping at the house of a Ramoshi woman, Tai, though she otherwise lived in her own house, which was a portion of Dasrya's. As she was of independent habits, her disappearance on Monday the 2nd December did not create immediate alarm. It was not till Friday the 6th instant that Dasrya told the patel of her disappearance. The next day the body was found by one of the village Mahars. The case against the accused rested mainly on their own confessions. It was impossible, Mr. Whitworth thought, to read those two long statements without being satisfied that they were substantially true. In corroboration of the confessions there was the conduct of Vithu in pointing out to a panch the place where the murder was committed, where a piece of the robe, which Paru wore and which was found on her body after death, was found and also the place from which the stone, an ordinary boundary stone, had been removed. The confession, Mr. Whitworth said, furnished ample motive for the crime. Vithu, a Maratha, had an intrigue with Paru, a Maharin or Mahar woman ; and Dayanu, a Gurav, had a similar intrigue with Tai another Maharin. These matters, if known, would raise difficulties with the castes ; and according to the confessions, Paru had disclosed or was considered to be disposed to disclose them. As against Vithu, there was independent evidence apart from the confessions, but closely in accord with them. It was to the effect that Vithu came and called Paru away, and that three persons and Paru were seen talking together behind Tai's house just after midnight. A third man named Bandu was charged with the accused, but was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. Vithu and Dayanu were convicted of murder, and the former was sentenced to death and the latter to be transported for life. The murder, Mr. Whitworth said, was a very brutal one, but he thought one capital sentence would suffice. Dayanu, the younger man of the two and who was less immediately connected with the victim, was therefore sentenced to transportation.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death passed on Vithu ; and dismissed the appeal of the other accused.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 7TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria, Captain E. Crewe, with the English Mails of the 7th March, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON

Lawrie Dr A J
Kirwan Lieut D A
Daly Miss A
Vickers Capt, Mrs and infant
Vickers Lieut
Garbett Mrs C H child and infant
Garbett Miss
Malon Miss
Williamson Miss
Innes Miss J A
Davies Mrs and infant
Steady Miss
Phelps Miss
Lawrie Mrs

Martin Mr J
Wright Mr C H L
Jones Mr and Mrs J E
Hammett Miss
Pelly Lt-Col and Mrs J
Wortham Lieut R A
Jeffrey Lieut C J
Millen Lieut C J
Harrison Mrs, 2 children and inft
Innayetullah two Misses
Innayethllah two Masters
Lloyd Mrs
Lloyd Lieut R E
Marshall Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Fryer Miss R E
Younghusband Mr and Mrs
Cumming Mr and Mrs C H
Carpendale Major
Edgerley Mr S W
Cardew Mrs and infant
McWright Mrs
McCracken Mr and Mrs D and Miss
Siddons Mrs and Master
Chapman Mrs A
Fuller Mr F B
Pritchard Major and Mrs
Younghusband Mrs and inft
Alcock Mr J J
Robertson Mr G
Nicholson Mrs
McAfee Mr C H
Bingham Mrs
Barnett Capt and Mrs
Ellis Mr C H
Failthorpe Miss
Cooper Mrs A J
Yule Mr A
Power Mr F A
Johnstone Mr and Mrs
Lowther Miss
Scott Col C H
Johnson Rev T E

Orange Mr H W
English Mr and Mrs T
Taylor Mr A
Hoare Mr
De Lany Mr D F
Ramsford Col L
Benstead Major and Mrs
Carr Mr J C
Lawrence Mrs and infant
Waller Capt T C
Galbraeth Mr C
Pratt Miss E
Ker Mr A M
Peagrim Lieut
Reta Mr
Witers Mr and Mrs A B and child
Rancroft Major
Wright Lieut P
Hennessley Capt
Ker Mr A M
Head Capt C D
Preston Mr F
Shekley Mr
Hork Mr W
Grant Capt J H
Hiles Mr J H
Symes Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Fisher Mr and Mrs
Vaidya Mr V

FROM PORT SAID—Kalli Mr J D

FROM ADEN.

Janner Major
Walde Mr H
Burr Miss

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are H'cap Allowances and Results of the Race sailed on Saturday, :—

SHIP'S BOATS FANCY RIG RACE.

Names of Boats	Time Al'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival, H M S	Corrected Time H M S
H M S Abysinia's Cutter 27'	8 48	Lt G H S La-Touche, R I M	4 37 16	1 28 28
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28'	Scr	Lt G H S La-Touche, R I M	4 38 26	1 38 26
P & O Valetta's Cutter 26'	13 12	Capt A G Cubitt, R N R	4 51 20	1 41 8
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	Scr	Lt E C Carver.	5 0 5	2 0 5
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25'	8 48	Sub-Lt A H J Hamilton, RIM	5 11 12	2 2 21

N. B.—Entries for the races in future will be closed at noon on Thursday instead of Friday.

Course No. 5=8'8 miles. Wind W, N. W. Strength moderate. 1st prize won by H. M. S. Abysinia's Cutter 27' and 2nd prize won by H. M. S. Maydala Cutter 28.'

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 1 39
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hookins,	5 9 46
Ciutha	Capt G Lamo I M S	Did not finish.

Course No. 9—9'6 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. 1st prize own by Tomtit.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS B) RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cap Al'ces M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Janetta	1 28	Officers, R E	4 55 58	1 39 30
Isca (Entered by).	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	4 58 11	1 43 11
Pixie	5 8	Mr E R Smetham	4 59 55	1 39 47
Mannikin	2 12	Officers, R A	5 3 16	1 46 4
Sayonara	10 16	Mr W W Petrie	5 8 22	1 43 6
Trixie	5 8	Mr A M Monteath	5 14 58	1 54 50

Course No. 5 8'8 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Janetta and 2nd prize won by Pixie.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS A) RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's. M S	Owners	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 17 7	1 57 7
Melody	2 36	Mr J B K Macbeth	Did not finish	

Course No. 14 followed by No. 13—10'4 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Turquoise.

MR. JOHN GUNN'S GAIETY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT at the Novelty Theatre Mr. John Gunn's London Gaiety Company will give a special performance for the benefit of Messrs C. and W. Bovis. All the members of the company will take part and a variety programme will be given, in the course of which two farcical sketches 'A Manager in a Fix' and 'Hurrah for Casey' will be presented. This is the last night of Mr. John Gunn's season and playgoers who wish to see this successful company again before their departure will have no other opportunity.

THE Third Standard boys were reading The Minstrel Boy in a school not far from Hebburn one day. The teacher read out the line :

> The harp he loved never spoke again
> For he tore its chords asunder.

"What do you mean by 'He tore its chords asunder'?" he asked. There was a dead silence for a moment or two, and then one hand came hesitatingly up. "Well" queried the teacher. "Please, sir, he split his corduroy trousers," was the unexpected reply.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

HOME.

FOOD SUPPLY.—The Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture have asked the Government for a committee to inquire into the whole question of food supply in time of war.

LAW.—The King's Bench Division has refused to give costs to the Crown in the recent applications against the confirmation of the Bishop of Worcester.—Miss C. Forsythe, a nurse, has failed in her action to recover damages from Dr. W. T. Law for prescribing excessive doses of morphia, cocaine, and chloral.—The King's Bench Division has decided, in a case from Leicester, that a vaccination officer is bound to prosecute, and that any order of the guardians restraining him from doing so is illegal.

Mr. P. A. Vagliano, of Bayswater, who left property valued at £2,888,095, has bequeathed nearly £500,000 for charitable objects in Cephalonia.

Parliament.—The House of Lords, on February 27, rejected a Bill under which public houses in large Scottish towns might be closed at 10 p. m. A Bill to bring convent laundries under the Factory Act was read a second time. On March 3, a Bill to prevent the hunting of animals confined and released for that purpose was withdrawn after debate.—In the House of Commons, on February 27 and March 3, the London Water Bill was discussed, and passed its second reading. On February 28, in Committee on the Civil Service and Revenue votes there was some discussion on lead poisoning in the Potteries and "coercion" in Ireland. On March 4 Mr. Brodrick introduced the Army Estimates and announced various changes, including an increase of the soldiers pay. A resolution condemning the Government for the mortality in the concentration camps was rejected by a majority of 121. On the 5th, the Miners Eight Hours Bill was rejected by a majority of one vote.

Political.—Lord Rosebery, in reply to an Edinburgh correspondent, repeats what he said at Chesterfield, that if he were a Minister now he should write on the clean slate Efficiency, Education, Temperance, Housing as the most pressing reforms.—Mr. Asquith says he believes that Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield utterances on the war represent the views of the bulk of the party. The Liberals, if they were returned to power, should not introduce an Irish Home Rule Bill, because experience had proved that the reconciliation of Ireland to England and the relief of the Imperial Parliament from a load of unnecessary burdens could only be attained by methods which would carry with them the sanction of British opinion.—Mr. Bryce, speaking at Oxford, said he could not understand what were the divergences which required Lord Rosebery to stand apart.—The Duke of Devonshire, presiding last week at the annual meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council criticized Lord Rosebery for first helping the leader of the Liberal party to break it up, and then retiring to a position of dignified independence, and quietly looking on while the new guides of the Liberal party led it deeper and deeper into the mire.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking on the 5th at the National Liberal Club, condemned the new Liberal League, and said he could not understand what were the differences which called for the new departure.

The Prince and Princess of Wales passed through Bristol on the 5th, and the Prince cut the first sod of the new dock at Avonmouth.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund at the Mansion-house now amounts to £190,000.

The Transvaal War Fund at the Mansion-house now amounts to £1,132,860.

The United Empire Trade League on the 5th, adopted a resolution in favour of the development of commercial intercourse upon a preferential basis between the various portions of the Empire.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports that a great combined movement in the Harrismith district ended on February 27, in driving the Boers against the Harrismith-Vanreenen blockhouse line. The enemy made a desperate attempt to break through between Rimington's and Byng's columns, and the New Zealanders behaved with the greatest gallantry. The fighting was at close quarters, and the Boers drove a herd of cattle in front of them. M. Botha was killed, and 35 dead Boers were found, with over 100 dead horses, and 6,000 cattle. Other small attempts were made to break out, and in two cases succeeded. The Boer casualties were 50 killed and ten wounded and 759 unwounded prisoners—in all 819. Besides these a large number of killed and wounded, reported at over 100, were taken away. About 2,000 horses, 23,000 cattle, 200 wagons, and 60,000 sheep were taken. The prisoners include Christian de Wet's son and his secretary, two commandants, and several field-cornets.—Altogether, during last week, 60 Boers were killed, 15 wounded, 903 were taken prisoners, and 15 wounded, 903 were taken prisoners, and 105 surrendered. There were captured 1,034 rifles, 27,000 rounds of ammunition, and over 3,000 horses.—A convoy belonging to von Donops column was attacked early on February 25, about ten miles from Klerksdorp, and after repelling two attacks and over two hours hard fighting, the escort were overpowered. The prisoners have since been released. The enmey were reported to be from 1,200 to 1,700 strong, and consisted of a rapid concentration of almost all the commandos in the Western Transvaal.—On February 28, Colonel Park's column captured 18 prisoners and 100 cattle. On the 27th 23 Boers surrendered at Middelburg.—A Bloemfontein telegram reports the capture of a Boer laager, with six prisoners, 30 rifles, and 100 horses

THE UNITED STATES.

Prince Henry's visit.—At a dinner given by American Pressmen in New York on February 26, Prince Henry said his visit was undertaken to promote friendlier relations between Germany and the United States.—Our New York Correspondent says American opinion is represented in the speech of Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the same occasion, in which he said that Gemany, Great Britain, and the United States were marked by God and nature for peace and friendship with each other.—Prince Henry arrived at St. Louis on March 3, and had an enthusiastic welcome. He went as far west as Milwaukee, and on his way back visited Niagara Falls, where he was presented with an address from the Ontario Legislature.

The Panama Canal.—The Senate sub-committee on Inter-oceanic Canals reports that the legal complications surrounding the Panama Company's offer are such that the United States should not accept it.

The Boer Delegates were received on the 5th, as private citizens by President Roosevelt who told them that the United States would not interfere in the struggle in South Africa.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—The elections have resulted in the return of 97 Ministerialists and 92 others.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says that Germany is endeavouring to obtain a further concession in Shan-tung, but the Anglo-Japanese Agreement has stiffened the back of the Chinese Government in dealing both with this demand and with the Russian proposals in regard to Manchuria. Our Correspondent has reason to believe that concessions of various exclusive rights to Russia in Manchuria were ratified some time ago.

France.—President Loubet is to visit St. Petersburg in May.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau is suffering from the effects of a carriage accident.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on March 3, there was a debate on the Chinese estimates. Count von Bulow said that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement neither prejudiced German interests nor affected the Anglo German Yang-tsze Treaty. Germany only desired the "open door." The telegram from Peking declaring that she sought special concessions was a "canard." The German garrisons in China would be further reduced as soon as such a step was thought prudent.—The Tariff Bill Committee has voted to increase several of the proposed duties.—A work recently published by a German professor urges the practical absorption of Holland.

Italy.—The Pope's Pontifical Jubilee was inaugurated on March 3, by a Mass in St. Peter's, at which is Holiness was present.

Japan.—The Emperor, in connexion with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, has conferred titles on several of the Ministers, and has made Baron Hayashi, Minister to Great Britain, a viscount.

Servia.—An agitator, said to be an agent of the pretender Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, landed at Shabatz on the 5th, attempted to seize the Prefecture, and was killed by the captain of the "gendarmerie."

Cricket. The fifth test match ended at Melbourne on the 4th, in a victory for the Australians by 32 runs.

The Cunard Liner Etruria, from New York for Liverpool, on February 28, lost her propeller and steering-gear in mid-Atlantic. The Leylant Liner William Cliff is towing her to Fayal.

The Sugar Conference.—The Powers have agreed to abolish all bounties, direct or indirect to reduce the surtax of 66, per 100 kilos, and to check over-production till September, 1903, when the convention comes into force. The British Government in return undertakes not to adopt a preferential tariff in favour of her colonies producing cane sugar.

Obituary.—The Earl of Perth and Melfort, chief of Clan Drummond; Dr. Vance Smith, Mr. J. F. Bentley, Sir H. E. Adair, the Rev. W. W. Butlin, Sir G. D. Harris, Mr. W. A. Heygate, Commander W. G. Van Ingen, R.N., Sir T. V. Lister, Archdeacon Palmer, Major-Gen. M. M. FitzGerald—"Times."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Union, 830 tons, Captain A Tarbjamsson, will sail to-day, for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3,322 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,039 tons, Captain W E Dexter, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Peabody, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 14th March with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 1,639 tons, Captain F D Lorne, sailed on Saturday, for Muscat with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 20th March, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A C Wild, Mr C H Blathway, Mr H Finner, Capt Grant, Mr Hills, Mr M H Allarakhia and 25 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 22.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

3 Torpedo Boats	....	—

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer	5600	Brock			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Mozaffari	1387	Baker	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Indra	3223	Coraren			T M & Co
Parramatta	2941	Cook			P & O Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nizam	2045	Bullen	Calcutta		T M & Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Union	830	Torbjarsen			R Steuart & Co
Mazagon	3779	Cockman			P & O Co
Megna	771	Williams			M M & Co
Barton	2408	Underwood			Cory Bros.
King Arthur	1047	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Onipenta	3420	Hirst	Rangoon	25-3	M M & Co
Margareta	150	Baddeley			R I Marine
Bavarian	6725	Macinal			Transport
Hoseinee	994	Hughes	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co
Kola	497	Tice			M M & Co
Victoria	3153	Crewe			P & O Co
Nadir	2047	Morgan			T M & Co
Plassy	7405	Preston			Transport
Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Rajput	3615	Bullock			T M & Co
Naderi	1168	Hansen			B & P S N Co
Assyria	989	Skinner			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Queensland	2475	Gray	Kobe	26-3	M M & Co
C	Imani		Peabody			K N & Co
E	Theradale	1854	McDonald	Hamburg	25-3	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Hansen	Red Sea Ports		B & P S N Co
H&J	Ravenshoe	2351	Bate	Hambury	5-4	K W & Co
K	Muke Maru	2081	Yoji	Japan	1-4	N Y K
M	Crescent	905	Raffin	Calcutta	31-3	M H Cassum
N	Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	23-3	H S Sidick
O	Obra		Brown			M M & Co
P	Trojan	2363	Horkindson	Baltimore	25-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	22-3	Shp'd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Karachi	25-3	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Rajput	3615	Bullock	Rangoon	24-3	F M & Co
2	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	31-3	W & A G Co
3	Nilo	1508	Stabile	Venice	27-3	F R S N Co
4	Tabristan	2206	Moore	Hull	31-3	Bombay Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
8	Imperator	2320	Androvich	Trieste	1-4	A L & Co
10	Mars	2497	Badlington	Antwerp	1-4	Bombay Co
15	Ville de Majunga	22 3	Castan	Dunkirk	31-3	K N & Co
16	Volute	2598	Carter	Genoa	28-3	W & A G & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Mikado	3206	Ward	Karachi	28-3	F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Victoria s	Crewe	London, Feb 27
	Imani s	Peabody	Rangoon, Mar 14
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi Mar 20
	Obra s	Brown	Akyab

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Caledonia s	Gordon	London
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Booldana s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, &c
	Henry Bolckow s	Lorne	Muscat
	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius
23	Ranee s	Craig	Calcutta
23	Sangola s	Robertson	Calcutta

THE steamer Union, Captain Torbjamson, for Singapore, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday.

THE following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Okaria, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March 20—Strs. Fultala, Johnston, Bombay 12th March ; Madura, Smith, Rangoon 17th March ; and Uganda, Black, Gladstone Queensland 25th Feb.

DEPARTURE.

March 20- Str. Lodovica.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

		Vessels.	Arrived from
Mar.	17	Schwarzfels	Bremen
	15	Umlazi	Calcutta
	19	Gutenfels	Bremen
	19	Culna	Calcutta
	19	Pongola	Natal

DEPARTURES.

March 20—Strs. Zaida and Nerbudda.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—6,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanjee ; 2,010 cwt myrabollams, N Fatehally and Co ; 2,095 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher ; 2,000 cwt bone meal, Mooljee Jamali ; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, B Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—8,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanjee ; 4,000 cwt bone meal, M Jamali.

FOR HULL.

Tabaristan s—2,040 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.
Mikado s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—820 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 120 bales hemp, Ebrahim Harun.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Majunga s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raumshoe s—495 bales cotton fly, and waste, Tyabjee and Co ; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Casser and Co ; 1,959 cwt linseed, Ewing and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,000 cwt castorseed, 1,904 cwt rapeseed, 2,009 cwt linseed, 17,225 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,440 cwt linseed, 990 cwt gingellyseed, 1,455 cwt mustardseed, J Facuiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nilo s—335 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Imperator s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 556 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Schrader Smidt and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Trojan s—300 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwt linseed, Cosser and Co ; 310 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—65 bales cotton, J David ; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 1,312 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Coromandel s - 3 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co ; 1 case opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—275 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

As stated in Sir Edmond Elles's Memorandum attached to the Budget Statement, it is intended to muster out and reconstitute ten battalions of Madras Infantry. Orders regarding four of these, namely the 2nd, 6th, 8th, and 24th will shortly be issued. The 8th, as stated yesterday, will be formed into a Gurkha battalion for service in Burma. The other three will be recruited from the races of Northern India. The constitution is to be carried out by groups of three battalions. It is not intended to deal this year with more than the regiments just named, so that experience can be gained in the matter of recruitment.

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THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly
SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT
WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.
And the Patronage and Presence of
SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JENKINS,

MISS CLARA PROCTER
WILL GIVE AN
EVENING CONCERT,
Under the Direction of Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, and kindly assisted by Mrs. MACBETH, MADAME DURAN, Mrs. BOLLAM, Mr. MEDLEY, Mr. ASTELL, Mr. COPPLESTONE and SIGNOR SCRINZI,
ON
THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.,
IN AID OF MISS MILLARD'S
HOME FOR BLIND CHILDREN.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, booked at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street.
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INDIAN CARPETS.
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Dress SUITS Silk Lined. } From Rs. 75-0
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Dress GLOVES „ 1-8
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OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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From A SUIT LENGTH
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Whatever you require made of Wool.

Apply to
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military and the Private Secretaries, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9-30 p. m., on 24th March, 1902, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR until further notice.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, 10th March, 1902.

Y. W. C. A. HALL. Y. W. C. A.
WELLINGTON LINES.

TO-NIGHT! "AS YOU LIKE IT"
TO-NIGHT! "AS YOU LIKE IT"
TO-NIGHT! "AS YOU LIKE IT"
at nine o'clock precisely.
Patrons to the Series of
SHAKESPEARIAN RECITALS
are reminded that
The Charming Pastoral Comedy
"AS YOU LIKE IT"
Will be interpreted by
MRS. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS
THIS EVENING, at Nine o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27,
Mr. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS,
IN
THE FANCIFUL COMEDY "THE TEMPEST."
Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1902.

OUR WAZIRI NEIGHBOURS.

THOSE who are best acquainted with the trans-frontier tribesmen, whom we have, or think we have just punished, are unanimous in opinion as to their personal and tribal characteristics. Mr. Thorburn, in his "Asiatic Neighbours" gives anything but a flattering description of them, and Mr. Lorimer, in his work on Pushtu, enlarges upon the characteristics which are not admired by any who have come in contact with them. Our Allahabad contemporary affords space to a reproduction of Mr. Lorimer's essay, which will repay perusal. That gentleman relinquished a two years' residence amongst them "with involuntary abhorrence of human types which deviate to such an extreme degree from what Europeans are accustomed to consider the human standard." They are free-born and murderous, hot-headed and light-hearted self-respecting but vain. The name Waziri is execrated as no other is elsewhere by neighbouring Mahomedan tribes, and Mahomedans from a settled district often regard Waziris as utter barbarians, Ishmaelitish savages, and seem inclined to deny their title to be considered as belonging to the faith. A travelled Khostwal who had visited Mecca and was robbed on his way home, gave it as his opinion that the robbers of the Hedjaz were gentlemen in comparison with those of Waziristan; while a learned Syrian of Damascus compared them to lions, fleas, dogs and several other objectionable animals, to one and all of which he declared they bore resemblance. The Waziri is obstinate and unreasonable and we are assured that a Waziri jirga who have made up their minds to resist the intentions of Government or a Government officer are perhaps one of the most difficult bodies to move, and one of the most impracticable in the whole range of terrestrial politics. Their obstinacy is phenomenal, and we are told that, while their heads teem with arguments in favour of their own view, to which their public men are capable of giving clear and logical expression, they feign so successfully not to percieve the force of the arguments on the other side that the officer who presents them, if inexperienced, is apt to be shaken, quite unnecessarily as to the reasonableness of his own demands. Frequently, however, as we know, their obstinacy sometimes defeats its purpose and a tribe bring down punishment on their own heads, or an individual involves himself in fine, imprisonment and other troubles by a contumacious refusal to yield on what was, so far as any Waziri was concerned, a mere side issue. He is not even allowed credit for courage by many of his critics who, by the way, are inclined to differ on this particular point. Generally, however, he is credited with recklessness and great animal vigour while, it is admitted that he generally prefers if he can—as experience has taught us—to take his enemy at a disadvantage.

Waziri women are often little, if any, inferior in physical strength, to the men. They are noted for their rough but not unattractive appearance, and distinctly immoral tendency. Hardly a week passes in Waziristan in which blood is not shed on account of a woman. For the husbands are as vigilant, suspicious and prone to jealousy as the wives are unscrupulous. The blood feud is described as the most characteristic of Waziri institutions and social infamy and ostracism would attend the man who should attempt to evade its requirements. Mr. Lorimer traces its origin to the sensitive vanity of the people, to which the repayment of an insult in a striking and public manner is an absolute necessity, and is perpetuated on the principle that one man must never allow another permanently to get the better of him. "The conduct of the blood feud," says Mr. Lorimer, "gives full exercise to those faculties of intrigue, stratagem, and dissimulation in which the Waziri excels and its consequences excite no compunction in his cruel and callous breast. Its only drawback is, of course, that it puts his own life into danger and the anxiety suffered by a man who has several blood-enemies for ever spying on his movements and waiting for an opportunity to attack him without risk to themselves is often excruciating and may continue for years, being without remedy except his own death or the death of them all. The haunted look of the wretched badidor once seen, can never be forgotten." Money compensation for an offence is sometimes accepted, but it is generally with the design of lulling the murderer's relatives into a false security and of inducing them to abate their precautions in order that one of them may be the more easily murdered in return. As robbers, Mr. Lorimer says, the Waziri is unsurpassed, and he finds it difficult to know whether to admire him most as a thief or a raider, in both of which capacities he displays remarkable skill. The Dauri Waziri, however, seems to be even less worthy of esteem than the Mahsud. Climate and intemperance together are held to be in large degree answerable for his indolence, apathy, want of mental balance, his paroxysms of frenzied excitement and his detestable vices. He is no less dirty in person than in habits, more unscrupulous and more indiscriminate in his revenge than the Waziri. Still he is wilder and less truculent, more docile, and amenable to civilsation. The best type of Dauri is quiet, intelligent and law-abiding, and there is room for hope and expectations that this type will gain ground and multiply now the Dauri has been opened up by the British occupation.

But though the Waziri is the detestable creature he appears to be, there is to be found even in Mr. Lorimer's account of him evidence of a tendency to improve. He is showing a strong inclination to business and he has succeeded in some cases in ousting the Dauri landlord from his holdings in the Tochi valley. The Waziris of Bannu are rapidly ceasing to be Waziris either in habit or inclination. Ease and plenty are found to have converted some of them into respectable and law-abiding subjects. Then again we are told the Waziri is a good companion, being easy-tempered, fond of conversation and a close observer of human character, with a quick eye for the comic element whenever it presents itself and a ready laugh. But an engaging manner and a pleasant address are not yet common among the Waziris. "Their manners are summary, not to say brutal, and a frequent mode among them of attracting attention of a man who does not hear when he is first addressed is to throw a small stone at or near him." We would not accept that as evidence of brutal manners, however, since it is a custom widely approved among British school boys—unless it be admitted there is something of the Waziri in the rising British generation of the present day. As for the young Briton, who throws stones, or hurls offensive epithets, at the one he accosts who fails to hear him, there is hope of salvation, so with the Waziri, and we might be permitted, with all deference, to suggest the Waziri country as a field for superfluous missionary effort calculated to produce more profitable results than are yet attainable in China. Their present religion is unemotional and materialistic, and such power as the mullahs possess is shown to be due rather to political influence than to religious ascendancy, and the Mahomedans would rather leave the Waziri without the pale. As the influence of women upon them is demonstrated to be great, they cannot but be amenable to intellectual culture. At all events, they offer ample material for experiment, and we would commend them to attention as being much nearer home and much more in need of counsel and advice as well as education and spiritual enlightenment than many of those on whom the Missionary Societies are now bestowing money and lives.

THE CROWNS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. ALTHOUGH he makes no mention of the fact it was perhaps the approaching coronation of King Edward VII that suggested to Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., the article from his pen which is to be found in the current number of "Blackwood's Magazine." This article which appears under the title of "the Regalia of England and the Honours of Scotland" is an instructive summary of the history of English and Scotch insignia of Royalty. Sir Herbert Maxwell begins his story with Edward the Confessor, who was responsible for the looting of much of the Royal treasure and insignia which had been collected up to his time. Whilst in bed a scullion stole through his chamber and having gathered together much of the treasure in the room beyond was preparing to depart with his booty when the King awoke. But His Majesty instead of alarming the guard and giving him into custody told him he had better decamp lest he might be caught. In the morning when the King's Chamberlain protested against this seemingly absurd proceeding the King rebuked him. "The thief" said Edward "hath much more need of it than we—enough treasure hath King Edward." This constrained William the Conqueror to put a guard around his treasure chamber—he had not the same philanthropic predilections as his predecessor. When Oliver Cromwell embarked upon his iconoclastic career after the formation of the Commonwealth the regalia was broken and defaced and consigned to the melting pot, and we learn from the inventory that was taken of the various articles that Oliver Cromwell obtained absurdly low prices for them. Here is an item:—"The imperiall crowne of massy gold, weighing 7 lbs. 6 oz., enriched with 19 saphires (three of which were exceedingly large), 232 pearls, 58 rubies, 28 diamonds, and two emeralds. . . £1100-0-0." The remainder of the regalia honoured by acquaintance with generations of royal arms and hands was also sold at figures such as would make antiquarians of the present day gnash their teeth. The only thing which Oliver Cromwell allowed to remain out of all the cherished collection of royal insignia was the famous Scottish Coronation Stone, whereon, since Edward I. carried it off from Scone, in 1296 every King and Queen of England have taken their seat for inauguration. Sir Herbert Maxwell surmises that the reason this stone escaped the general destruction, was that it was supposed to be the stone which served Jacob as a pillow when he saw the vision of angels in his sleep at Haran. According to tradition this stone has had a very chequered history. From being the pillow of Jacob it was supposed to be taken to Spain and used as a seat of justice by a son of one of the kings of Greece and a contemporary of Moses. This potentate was also a progenitor of the Gaels and so it came to Ireland and graced the throne of Tara. From Ireland it was carried by the Picts on to Scotland, and subsequently of course it is easy to follow its history. But the worst of it all is a Scottish Geologist, Professor Ramsay, has examined the stone and asserts without a grain of respect for sentiment or legend that the stone of Scone is nothing more or less than a boulder of the purple sandstone with which the district of Scone abounds and which is not to be found in Palestine. The Stuarts were also responsible for a good deal of vandalism in regard to the regalia, particularly of Scotland. Not satisfied with the simplicity of the coronets of their ancestors they altered them and melted them down to suit their own more gorgeous tastes. The article, which is a lengthy one, recalls many forgotten incidents, and those who are interested in knowing how and with what King Edward VII's predecessors were crowned would find it pleasant reading.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION. NEARLY two years ago a committee of Parsis in Bombay set themselves to investigate the efficacy of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine as a protection against plague. A most careful and exhaustive inquiry was made of the effects of inoculation among the Parsi community, the period from February 1st 1897 to July 31st 1900 being chosen for the purposes of the inquiry. The course of plague among the community during the three years and-a-half was carefully noted and the history of inoculations most closely investigated. The result of the inquiry is entirely satisfactory. Plague is not a disease on which it is yet possible to be dogmatic in all respects and there are points in reference to inoculation which are yet the subject of doubt. But so far as it is possible to be certain in regard to questions suggested by the use of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic the Parsi Committee give answers that should greatly influence native opinion on the subject. The conclusions they have arrived at form one of the most favourable testimonials to the efficacy of anti-plague inoculation yet published. The results of the investigation are summarised in the statement that the uninoculated Parsis lost by plague in the forty-two months reviewed two and a half per cent. of their number, while the inoculated lost only three-quarters per cent. It is pointed out that in every case the inoculated lose fewer than the proportion of their number in comparison with the losses among those not inoculated and conditions of living or social position do not appear to affect the relative immunity of inoculated persons from the disease. The relative immunity, it is observed "is exhibited by the poor, as well as the better classes; by those who had ailments or weak health before inoculation, as well as the strong, in seasons of raging epidemic, as well as in more quiescent periods, and among persons of nearly every age." Another point indicated by the investigation is that re-inoculation after considerable intervals is distinctly desirable. The report of the Parsi Committee should do much to strengthen belief among the various communities in the great value of Dr. Haffkine's vaccine as a means of resisting the pest.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. AT the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday a small Bill to correct literal errors in the District Municipal Act of last year and the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act 1899 was passed without discussion. Sir Charles Ollivant announced that it was not possible to proceed with the Bill to close the Worli Tidal Creek to navigation owing to the necessity for further negotiations between the Port Trust and the Corporation and the period within which the Select Committee are required to report was extended to six months. The remainder of the day's sitting was taken up by the second reading of the Bombay Police Bill. There were fifteen pages of amendments to the Bill. Many of them gave effect to the alterations recommended by the Select Committee but others reflected the views of the minority which had not found acceptance in Committee. There were also numerous amendments of a merely verbal nature. The Select Committee's recommendations were agreed to and of the other proposals Sir Charles Ollivant either accepted those which raised a new point of interest or promised to meet suggestions by Government amendments on the third reading. A large number of the proposals on the paper, however, found no acceptance. The discussion in detail occupied the Council till half-past six when the second reading was carried. The third reading of the Bill will be taken in a month's time at Mahableshwar, in order to enable the measure to be carried through before the retirement of Sir Charles Ollivant.

THE Durbar to be held by the Viceroy at Peshawar next month will be fully representative of the Chiefs and Maliks in the North-Western Frontier Province.

THE Executive Committee charged with the arrangements for the Coronation Camp will probably meet the Viceroy at Delhi during His Excellency's visit there next month.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, C. I. E., Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government was a passenger bythe mail steamer Victoria, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

THE famine returns for the past week show a slight decrease of about 9,000, leaving the total about 393,000.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Diu, Commander P. de Azevedo, left for Goa yesterday. The Diu will leave for Timor, in the first week of April with twenty-three Ranes, who were lately sentenced for inciting a revolt in Goa.

EVERYTHING remains quiet on the Mahsud frontier and the withdrawal of the troops continues daily.

THE Maharaj Sir Partab Singh of Idar will be one of the Chiefs representing India at the Coronation in June.

THE Universities Commission will take evidence for two days in Lucknow, when the Professors of the Canning College and Babu Sri Ram Bahadur will be examined.

IN the Finals of the Indian PoloAssociation Championship Tournament at Meerut, on Friday, Alwar State beat Jodhpore Durbar by thirteen goals, two subsidiaries. The Jodhpore team was not up to form, as several of its members were indisposed. General MacLeod presented the Cup to the Maharaja of Alwar.

IT was officially announced in Calcutta on Friday that Mr. R. G. Hardy, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and lately Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. B. Fuller as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Caledonia, were Sir L. and Lady Hay, the Hon. Mr. A. N. Curzon, the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson; the Countess Mary of Gallway, Brigadier General Leach, Commanding the Bengal District; Mrs. and Miss Candy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland; Colonel Fenn, Medical Officer to the Viceroy; and Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Kennedy.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding Bombay District, having been transferred to Belgaum District, proceeded on Friday night to join his new appointment. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure at 7 a. m. ton Saturday. Colonel W. H. Riddel, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, the next senior officer, took over the command from this date, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M. G., D. S.O., who has been appointed to command the District, vice Brigadier-General F. Ventris.

THE Government of India, we understand, have practically approved of Bangalore as the place where the Tata Institution shall be founded, but questions connected with the actual site have yet to be settled. The Mysore Government are credited with the intention of giving the land free and assisting a good cause by allotting money for an endowment; and if the Durbar carries out its intention, the value of Mr. Tata's gift will be considerably enhanced. Roorkee was a rival to Bangalore, and it had strong claims; but of course it was natural that a citizen of Bombay should prefer to see his philanthropic project carried into execution nearer home.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

THE THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was a fair attendance of spectators on the Mahaluxmi course on Saturday afternoon, when the 13th Extra Meeting was held. The card opened with a match over half-a-mile between Mr. A.W.P.'s Black Swan and Mr. T. C. Naples' Sunflower, the result being a win for the former. The March Stakes was productive of a field of four, Dumbell going out a hot favourite, and winning with comparative ease. The Prongs Handicap produced a slight upset, Tirah winning at 10 to 1, the most favoured horses, Grey Leg and Shaiboob, failing to get placed. The Medium Plate was thought to be a good thing for Amarosa, and such proved the case, Mr. S. C. P.'s mare winning by a length from Bandicoot. After the good performance of Eclipse a week or two since Mr. Fischer's representative was made favourite for the Varsova Stakes, but only managed to finish second, being beaten by LaBailiffe. As anticipated Beadsman did not experience much difficulty in winning the Goodwood Plate. In the Pony Hunters' Flat Race of whom Squirrel was made a hot favourite, failed to get placed. The race fell to Vi who started at 20 to 1 against. For the Auction Plate, Turin and Shelter were made equal favourites, but the result was a win for Young Sher Ali, who went out at 10 to 1 against. Details:—

Match.—For Rs. 250. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan, 7st 9lbs.........Native 1
Mr T C Naple's b aus m Sunflower, 7st 2lbs ....Rooke 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Sunflower; 2 to 1 against Black Swan. Won by two lengths. Time—54secs.

The March Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses landed since 1st July, 1901, which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over since that date and other horses which have not won a race value Rs. 500 or over. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell. 10st 3lbs ...Cowell 1
Mr T C Naple's br aus m Nancy Till, 7st 7lbs, car. 7st 8 1-2 lbs ....Rooke 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck. 8st 8lbs, car. 8st 8 1-2 lbs ....Rooke 3
Mr Jame's b aus h Fleet Surgeon, 7st...............Elliott 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Dumbell; 5 to 1 against Here's Luck; 13 to 1 others.

Here's Luck shewed the way from the start with Nancy Till second. At the three furlongs' post the favourite drew out, and held a two lengths' lead when the straight was entered. Nearing home Nancy Till challenged, but Dumbell shook her off and passed the post with a lead of three-quarters of a length, four lengths separated second and third. Time—1min. 17secs.

The Prongs Handicap. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, 7st. 10lbs., car. 7st. 11lbs.....................................Oomerkhan 1
Mr Jeroola Bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 7st. 11lbs.... Heeroo 2
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h. Silver Fox, 7st. 2lbs. Elliott 3
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant, 9st. 5lbs. C B Mahomed 0
Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboob, 9st 2lbs..................Cowell 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 9st. 1lb...............Robinson 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Zooraf, 6st. 12lbs. car., 7st. ...Native 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Grey Leg; 3 to 1 Shaiboob 4 to 1 Cocab: 5 to 1 Gallant; 10 to 1 Tirah and Silver Fox; 20 to 1 Zooraf.

Shaiboob made the running until the straight was entered, when Tirah drew out, and won from Cocab by half-a-length, the latter beating Silver Fox for second place by a neck. Time—1min. 23secs.

The Medium Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr S C P's ch aus m Amarosa, 10st. 2lbs..........Cowell 1
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 8st. 7lbs........Oomerkhan 2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 9st. 1lb. C B Mahomed 3
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 8st. 1lb ....Stonnil 0
Aga S Shah and Mr Milward's ch aus m Rebecca, 8st., car, 8st. 1-2lb..Robinson 0
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 7st. 6lbs...........Rooke 0
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 7st. 7lbs...Native 0
Mr Mahomedally Mahomedbhai's b aus m Miss Birnie, 6st. 9lbs. (car. 6st 10 12lbs.)....................Ebroo 0
Mr J P's b aus g Cadet, 6st. 7lbs, ...Elliott 0

Betting: Evans Amarosa; 4 to 1 Rebecca; 6 to 1 Nautilus and Bandicoot; 10 to 1 Annie Laurie; 15 to 1 the rest.

Cadet led to the bend, where the favourite came away and won by a length; head between second and third. Time—1min. 3 secs.

The Varsova Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50, A Handicap for all Arab Horses and for Maiden C.B. Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch aus m La Bailiffe, 7st. 10lbs. (car. 7st. 11lbs.)......................Oomerkhan 1
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Eclipse, 9st. 3lbs.........Cowell 2
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and R D Sethna's b a h Regal, 8st. (car. 8st. 2lbs.)...........................Robinson 3
Mr A M Amer's b a h Hyderi, 9st 5lbs.................Soda 0
Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood, 8st 10lbs.........................C B Mahomed 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st...................Heeroo 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rasheed, 7st 6lbs...........Native 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee, 6st 12lbs..........Native 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Eclipse; 4 to 1 Hyderi, Regal, and La Bailiffe; 5 to 1 Muswood; 8 to 1 Hakum; 10 to 1 Rasheed and Narunjee.

Regal got off with the lead on the inside, with La Bailiffe second. At the 5 furlongs' post the latter assumed the lead, with Eclipse second, Regal dropping into third place. La Bailiffe continued to show the way and won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—2min 23secs.

The Goodwood Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100: third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st, 7lbs Robinson 1
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell, 8st. 3lbs .. Cowell 2
Mr Mahomedally Mahomedbhai's b aus g Planet, 7st. 8lbs .... Heeroo 3
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch aus m Gaulio, 7st. 12lbs. Rooke 0
Mr T C Naples ch aus g Fitzeros, 7st, 10lbs,.......Stonnil 0

Betting: Even Beadsman; 4 to 1 Gaulio; 5 to 1 Dumbell and Fitzeros; 6 to 1 Planet.

Beadsman lead from the start, but two furlongs from home was headed by Dumbell. Robinson had the race well in hand, however, and again sending Beadsman to the won by one and-a-half lengths; a length separated second and third. Time—1 min. 44 2-5 secs.

The Pony Hunters Flat Race.—Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs. 50. For Ponies 14-2 and under, the property of Member of the Bombay Hunt, and which has been hunted not less than six times with the Bombay Foxhounds this season. Weights—For Ponies ridden by their owners—Arab and C.-B.'s C. W. over 10st. 7lbs. Other Classes C. W. over 12st. For Ponies not ridden by their owners—Arab and C.-B.'s C. W. over 10st. 11lbs. Other Classes C. W. over 12st. 4lbs, G. R.'s Colours to be worn. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under measured previous to 1st. April 1899, allowed 6lbs.; on or since that date 12lbs.; Ponies 13-3 and under measured previous to 1st Apsil, 1899, allowed 12lbs.; on or since that date 18lbs. (not accumulative). General Conditions clauses 8, 9 and 12 do not apply. Distance—R. C. and distance (about 1 mile 5 furlongs 30 1-2 yards).

Mr A H Froom's ch aus m VI, 11st 2lbs...........Owner 1
Mr F A Prevost's b a g Main Chance, 9st 9lbs..Owner 2
Capt E L Tomkin's g a h Shamshad, 10st 1lb...Capt Hopwood 3
Mr W E Crum's br aus m Peewit, 11st 2lbs.........Owner 0
Lt Koe's bl or br aus m Sally II, 11st 2lbs.........Owner 0
Mr O G Owen's b a h Banker, 10st 7lbs..........Mr Hill 0
Miss Brodie Mill's b cb m Amberite, 10st 7lbs ....Mr Fischer 0
Mr T D Moore's b a h Squirrel, 9st 9lbs Mr McCausland 0
Major Lloyd Jones', I M S, ch a h Bareb, 9st 9lbs Owner 0
Lt Livingstone's g a g Fat Bobby, 9st 9lbs..........Owner 0
Mr F J Rome's dun aus m Mischief, 11st 8lbs...Owner 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Squirrel; 5 to 1 Amberite and Shamshed; 6 to 1 Mischief; 10 to 1 Peewit; 15 to 1 Main Chance; 20 to 1 others.

Shamshad made most of the running. Entering the straight Vi drew out and won by three lengths, neck between second and third. Time—3 min 27secs.

The Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1901. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. 1 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Joseph Antoni's b a h Young Sher Ali, 7st 9lbs ...Elliot 1
Mr A Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Silver Cup, 8st 10lbs Oomerkhan 2
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a h Turin, 8st 4lbs...............Heeroo 3
Mr T C Naples' ch a h Windsor, 8st 13lbs ......Robinson 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Highborn 8st 1lb.......C B Mahomed 0
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Shelter, 8st 1lb car. 8st 3lbs Cowell 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Settler, 7st.........Native 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Turin and Shelter; 3 1-2 to 1 Silver Cup; 6 to 1 Windsor and Highborn; 10 to 1 Young Sher Ali.

Half way up the straight Young Sher Ali assumed the lead and won by half-a-length, length between second and third. Time—55secs. The winner was bought in at Rs. 580.

TEL G AMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

E OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BOERS.

MILITIA RELIEFS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

ord Kitchener wires that the last drive produced tal of 145 prisoners including fifty mentioned on 14th instant.

he main operations appear to be now transferred he Western Transvaal against Delarey.

here are no blockhouses there.

MARCH 22.

During the debate on the Army Estimates in the mmons, Mr. Brodrick said that by the end of ril no Militia Regiment will be left in South ica which has been out two years.

Reliefs, he said, are going out to release thirty iments.

Eight more militia battalions have volunteered the front and been accepted.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 23.

The following casualties are reported from South rica :—

March 12th, died of wounds, 2nd Lieutenant Grove, d Norfolks.

March 15th, dangerously ill of enteric, Troopers ave, Saunders, Noble, Painton and Gamson, all the 19th Hussars.

March 16th, severely wounded, Lieutenant the on'ble A. F. Harris, King's Royal Rifles; slightly ounded, accidentally, Lieutenant Cuthell, 2nd West orkshires.

March 17th, dangerously ill of celebral hæmorrhge, Trooper Hawke, 19th Hussars.

DRAFTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transport Aurania from Natal is due at Bombay on the 2nd April with drafts of about 150 men each for the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 1st East Surreys and the 1st East Yorkshires.

Captains Hales, Gillespie, Paterson and Swetenham and Captain Steel, Army Medical Corps, accompanies the drafts.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CENTRAL AFRICAN DELIMITATION.

LONDON, MAR. 21.

The Anglo-German delimitation to the westward of Victoria Nyanza begins shortly.

Major Radcliffe will be the British Commissioner assisted by Major Bright.

A NEW DEEP SEA CABLE.

DUTCH-GERMAN SCHEME.

The Dutch Government has submitted to the Chambers a convention with Germany, providing for joint subsidy cables connecting the Celebes with the American Philippines cable via the Pelew Islands which will also be connected with Shanghai. The object of the cable is to provide connection with Europe via America, independent of British cables.

THE RIGHTS OF MAORIS.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, has announced his intention to propose giving the Maoris the same rights as Whites.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION INTO LONDON.

A Committee has been appointed to consider what measures should be taken in view of the unrestrained immigration of aliens and especially into London.

CANADIAN COMMAND.

Sir Charles Parsons has been appointed to the command of the troops in Canada with the local rank of Major-General.

THE CORONATION.

GREAT AVAL REVIEW.

A hundred and eighteen of the King's ships will participate in the Coronation Naval Review.

MR. CECIL RHODES' CONDITION.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes's condition fluctuates. He had improved for two days, but is now weaker.

TEA DUTY IN AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Government is considering the advisability of appointing a fresh Committee on the tea duty.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

DISAFFECTION SPREADING.

IMPERIAL ARMY WITH THE REBELS.

The rebellion in Southern China is assuming alarming proportions and it is reported that the whole Imperial force of 20,000 men has joined the rebels.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND *VS.* IRELAND.

England has beaten Ireland in the Association match by one goal to nil.

THE JAPAN AGREEMENT

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the Commons, said that there was no difference between the obligations assumed by Great Britain and Japan respectively under articles one and three of the Agreement. They were strictly reciprocal.

Article 5 was designed to obviate in advance any differences of opinion regarding the existence of circumstances contemplated.

But the provision was evidently required on every [illegible] by the cordial and intimate relations which, apart from the specific obligation, the Agreement has established between Britain and Japan.

NEW CEYLON JUDGE.

Mr. Charles Layard has been gazetted Chief Justice of Ceylon.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

LONDON, MAR. 23.

The rebels have captured the prefectural town of Kanchan in Kwangtung with the Arsenal.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, has notified to Mr. Chamberlain that he will raise the following subjects at the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London during the Coronation visit, namely, Preferential Tariff arrangements, Imperial Reserves, increase of the Australian Squadron, Imperial Colonial mail service in British ships and triennial conference of Premiers and Imperial Statesmen.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE THROUGH PERSIA.

Persia has ratified a convention, whereby she undertakes to construct a triple telegraph from Kashan to Baluchistan frontier via Yezd and Kerman and lease it to the Indo-European. Great Britain supervises and advances money for construction without interest on security of three quarters of the Indo's rental.

Great Britain maintains the line and pays the Persian line guards. The line will provide an alternative through route to Europe.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

VICTORY OF CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Cambridge has won the University Boat race.

The Cambridge boat led from start to finish and won by five lengths.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

In the University Sports, Oxford beat Cambridge by 5 to 4.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAR. 23.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says :—Cantab's victory in the boat race was the easiest imaginable, and more than qualified the expert opinions on the merits of the crews. The weather was showery with south-east breeze. Cambridge winning the toss chose Surrey side, and immediately took the lead, roving 38 to Oxonians 36. The gap was steadily increased until at Soapworks; two lengths divided the two boats. The Oxford Stroke made his effort of the race and reduced the lead at Hammersmith Bridge to one length, but the Dark Blues were unable to maintain the pace and the race was now practically over. Cambridge drew steadily ahead, extending the gap to four lengths at Chiswick and 4 1-2 at Barnes Bridge, and finally paddled home winners by five lengths, the official time was 19 minutes 9 seconds. By common consent it was the tamest boat race for many years.

UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL TABLET.

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

An impressive service was held in the cathedral here to-night in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut-Governor and the principal residents of Calcutta, the occasion being the unveiling by Lord Curzon of a memorial tablet to those of Lumsden's Horse and some sixteen of his men also attending.

After unveiling the monument Lord Curzon spoke a few words to the effect that it was two years since Lumsden's Horse, of which he was Honorary Colonel, attended the final service to Almightly God in the Calcutta Cathedral, and it was now his duty as well as his pleasure to present a Memorial Tablet chronicling the names of those gallant members of it whose lives had been sacrificed, but not wasted in the defence of their country and Queen.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

A proclamation is published announcing that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are to be henceforth known as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

The appointments are notified of Mr. Wroughton to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests and Mr. Jacob as Manager of the North-Western Railway.

MR. JUSTICE RAMPINI GOES ON LEAVE.

The "Saturday Journal" understands that Mr Justice Rampini, of the Calcutta High Court, proceeds home on six months, leave in April next, and thereafter is likely to be placed on special duty in connection with the revision of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE TOBACCO WAR.

HUGE DIVIDEND OFFERED.

AMERICAN TRUST'S RESPONSE.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman," dated the 21st instant, states :—The Imperial Tobacco Trust have offered retailers £50,000 as dividends in November, and afterwards one-fifth of the profits till October 1906.

The American Trust have replied offering the entire amount of Ogden's English profits for four years with £200,000 per annum added.

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

THE Boer prisoners who arrived in Bombay on Thursday last, from South Africa by the transport Bavarian, were landed at the Sassoon dock on Saturday afternoon, and despatched to Bhimtal and Kakool in three special trains under escorts of Yorkshire and Hampshire regiments, respectively. The first train left at 3-30 p. m., the second followed half an hour later, and the third at 4-30 p.m. The public were excluded from the Sassoon Dock and the entrances were well guarded by a detachment of the Oxford Light Infantry and the Bombay Police. Besides the prisoners of war, the following drafts were disembarked :—North-Staff; K. O. S. Borderers; Norfolks; Cheshire Regiment, and Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which marched to Colaba Barracks. The arrangements for the disembarkation of the large number of prisoners and the troops, were carefully carried out, without a hitch, by Captain F. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and staff.

A Boer prisoner named J. H. Pleasy, who was removed to the Colaba hospital on the 20th instant suffering from measles, died on Friday night and was interred on Saturday evening at 4 o'clock at Sewree, with full military honours, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry furnishing the carrying and firing parties with band and colours.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 22nd inst.

SENSATIONAL MURDERS AT POONA.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

A REGULAR ARSENAL ON HIS PERSON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, MARCH 23.

The City Police yesterday arrested Govind Purshotam Bhagwant, the man who committed the terrible murders in this city on Friday last. A Police Naik saw him standing in Bhowani Peit and pointed him out to a constable doing duty at the Gullally Cross Roads. The murderer on seeing the policeman pointed the muzzle of a revolver towards him who discreetly allowed him to go in the opposite direction, and then called upon the people in the street to arrest him. One of the pedestrians tried to arrest the desperate man and a short struggle ensued, but Govind threw him in a drain and made off, pursued by several people. The murderer then rushed into a side lane and placing his revolver, a dagger and some cartridges at the foot of a peepul tree went to the house of one of his pals named Damu in the Ganesh Peith. A policeman who had been following him promptly went to the house and arrested the man who was afterwards conveyed to the head Police Station. When questioned about the revolver he pointed out the place where he had deposited the weapon and one revolver, a dagger and 19 cartridges were found there. The murderer gave a curious history as to how he obtained the revolver and ammunition. He said that he bought the revolver from a sowar of the 4th Bombay Cavalry and the ammunition from a man employed at the Small Arms Factory at Kirkee. He had thus secured 36 cartridges altogether. When asked to account for the whole lot, he said that he used six of then in killing the victims of the terrible outrage and five in practicing in the jungle, the rest being found by the Police at the time of his arrest. After committing the murders, the accused stated, he went to the Parbati hill were he remained in hiding under cover and returned yesterday to the city to obtain some funds from his friends. He went to one of them in Bowani Peith and asked for the loan of a rupee, but the latter quietly went to the nearest Police Station and reported the matter. The murderer will be placed before the City Magistrate to-morrow.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

A mad dog has bitten seven persons in the city. They are all being treated at their respective homes, though attempts were were made to induce them to go to hospital. The animal has been destroyed.

A DACOITY.

A serious dacoity was committed on Friday last, by a gang of dacoits near Karjat Station, when one policeman was killed and another seriously injured. The dacoits decamped, carrying away with them two rifles. A party of police are in pursuit of the dacoits.

THE CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI.

THE VICEROY PRESENTS CUPS.

TEAMS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

A World's Polo Tournament is to be held at Delhi during the Proclamation Durbar. Teams from England, America, France, Austria and Italy will play during the tournament. The Viceroy gives three handsome cups for competition.

MEERUT OPEN GYMKHANA.

SECOND DAY.

MEERUT, MAR. 22

The second day's open gymkhana, run off this morning, was even more successful than that of the first day. Details :—

Railway Plate.—Distance—Half mile.

Major Lecky's Enamel, 10st. 10lbs. ...Mr. Pallin 1
Mr. Newcomen's Maureen, 11st. 6lbs. Mr. Bingham 2
Nawab Asgarali's Dawn, 11st. 2lbs. Mr. Barret 3

Won by half-a-length. Time—59secs.

Meerut, Stakes. Distance—One thousand yards. 6

Colonel Beaver's Topsy, 11st. 7lbs. Mr. Courage 1
Mrs. Lecky's the Dove, 9st. 1lb, ...Native 2
Mr. Renyell's Turk, 8st. ....Kanhye 3

Won easily by two lengths.

Welter Handicap.—Distance—half mile.

Captain Spence's Borderer, 11st, Mr. Blondin 1
Mr. Mordaunt's Greybeard, 11st. 7lb. Mr. Barrett 2
Hon'ble Bingham's Euphrates, 9st. 9lbs Owner 3

Seven ran. Greybeard and Borderer made a dead heat and in the run off Borderer won by three-quarters of a length. Time—59 1-2secs. for both runs.

Farewell Stakes. Distance—3 furlongs.

Major Lecky's Enamel, 8st. 10lbs. ...Mr. Pallin 1
Major Lecky's Biddy, 9st. 9lbs. Mr. Bingham 2
Mahomedali's Rowena, 11st.........Mr. Barrett 3

Won by a neck in forty-three seconds.

New Stakes. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Blondin's Bin Curtas, 10st. 6lbs. ...Owner 1
Mr. Mordaunt's the Abbot, 10st. 4lbs. Lord Kinsington 2
Mr. Anandji Nanji's Dispute, 10st. 13lbs. Mr. Barrett 3
Major Lecky's Nabob, 20st. 9lbs. Mr. Pallin 4

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—1 min 44secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENC .

Lieutenant Salmon, 1st North Staffords, is posted to the 6th Infantry Regiment Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Brooking, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Madras, officiates as A. A. G. Belgaum, vice Major Mong proceeding home on one year's leave.

The 8th Madras Infantry are to be mustered out and reconstituted, as a battalion of Gurkhas, linked with the 10th Gurkha Rifles, for service in Burma.

General Sir E. G. Barrow, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, has proceeded to Quetta, making a short tour before going to Simla.

General Henry, Quartermaster-General, will accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Naini Tal, and then make the following tour :—Delhi, April 2nd, Kohat 4th to 6th (inspecting the Kohat-Kushalgarh Railway, and seeing the experiments in laying the 2-ft. 6-in. line across country), 7th to 10th, visit posts on the Samana and Thali, 11th, Nowshera, 12th and 15th, Peshawar, 16th, Amritsar, 17th to 20th, Delhi, arrive Simla 21st.

THE FANCY FETE.

MRS. LELY begs to acknowledge the following donations to the Fancy Fete Fund in addition to those already acknowledged :—

H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Limbdy, K. C. I. E., Rs. 500, H. H. Sir Sher Mahomed Khan, Diwan Sahib of Palanpore, K. C. S. I., Rs. 500, Mahomed Isuf Ismail Kazi of Surat, Rs. 200, Mrs. Carmichael, Rs. 100, Dr. Nightingale, Rs. 50, Mrs. Hudson, Kaira, Rs. 50, Mrs. Wood, Kaira, Rs. 50, Mrs. Paton's picture, Rs. 200, The Rani Sahib of Porbandar, in silver goods, Rs. 280.

She also wishes to thank the following ladies and gentlemen for their help in securing money and goods to the Fancy Fete :—H.H. the Rajah Sahib of Dharampore and the Rani Sahib of Dharampore, Mr. Tricumlal Dinanath, Diwan of Dharampore, Messrs. Jiwanlal P. Lakhia, Burjorji Vakil, M, Durgaram Mamlatdar, Syad Jani Edrus and Temulji Setna, Surat, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vanilal, Broach, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Baroocha, and Mr. Shastri Panch Mahals, Mrs. Coverton, Mrs. Emanuel, Mrs. Alcock, Miss Davar, Mr. Pranlal Herkisondas, Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker Ahmedabad and several other ladies and gentlemen.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Portugal Dom Carlos I, has telegraphed to Dr. da Gama, Councillor and Physician to his Majesty thanks for the congratulations he sent on the 21st instant, the birthday anniversary of the Duke de Beira, Crown Prince of Portugal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 7.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

I SAY the Liberal split for, after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday, it would be affectation to pretend that any milder word describes the present differences between the two sections of the Liberal party, to be more accurate between the respective leaders of the two sections. Really and truly that is what it amounts to, for, so far as the rank and file are concerned, we do not know what they intend doing—perhaps they do not know themselves. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in denouncing the formation of the Liberal League, the successor of the Liberal Imperialist League, maintains that he has the bulk of the Liberal party with him and he may be right. On the other hand, the extraordinary amount of interest that is being taken locally, at all events in Lord Rosebery's forthcoming meeting in Glasgow—32,000 applications for seats are said to have been received—shows that the rival aspirant for the Liberal leadership is not quite so isolated as some of his opponents were inclined to think. Whether, however, wiser counsels will prevail and the two sides agree to bury the hatchet will, in a large measure, depend upon what Lord Rosebery says in Glasgow next week. At present it looks like war to the knife or as the diplomatic Lord Tweedmouth puts it, instead of there being in the future one army there will be two allied armies with separate leaders and different staffs. There is no doubt that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's position has been strengthened by the demonstration at the National Liberal Club; but it must not be supposed that the headquarters of militant Liberalism is a Bannermanite institution. The fact that the dinner to Sir H. Campbell Bannerman followed so closely Lord Rosebery's famous letter to the "Times" was only an accident. The affair was arranged a long time ago, and had nothing, so far as its inception was concerned with the question of leadership. Lord Carrington, who, as chairman of the club, presided at the Bannerman dinner, is suspected of Rosebery leanings, and he took care to explain the real portion of the club. They welcomed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said Lord Carrington, as an earnest Liberal who had well served the party in a time of great difficulty, and who had endeared himself to every one by his courtesy and kindness. He knew that every member of the club would support him and the general committee in their consistent efforts to ensure that unanimity, solidarity, and harmony which were so absolutely vital to their existence as a club. The work of the general committee had been made easy by the loyal determination of members not to "earmark" or make sectional capital out of any of the club functions which were held in honour of distinguished Liberals. Earl Spencer may come out strongly on the side of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the acting leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords carries great weight.

THE AGITATION AGAINST BRITISH RULE.

As I expected would prove to be the case, the manifesto sent by the Blackburn branch of the Social Democratic Federation to the members of Parliament for that borough turns out to be a stereotyped production. *India*, in its issue of last week, prints a copy of the document in question and innocently lets the cat out of the bag. "We understand," says *India*, that a letter in the following terms has been sent by the various branches of the Social Democratic Federation to the members of Parliament representing the constituencies in which those branches are." Then follows the long letter which, as anybody who reads it can see, was hardly likely to have flown from the pen of some poor deluded provincial-born Socialist. I have said that *India* has innocently let the cat out of the bag, and the disingenuousness of the organ of the "British Committee" is clearly exhibited by the first sentence of the anti-British manifesto, which reads as follows :—

"Sir,—I am directed by the........Branch of the Social Democratic Federation to inform you that its members, who comprise many voters in this constituency, have, for some years past, had their attention called to the frightful condition of impoverishment to which the natives of India "*in British territory*," are being reduced by our rule."

The italics are mine, and the words italicised are a sufficient indication, I take of it, of the spirit that animates the author or authors of this manifesto.

MR. NAOROJI AND NORTH LAMBETH.

SOME CURIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The proceedings of a meeting of Liberals and Radicals in North Lambeth as reported in a transpontine weekly reminds one very much of the early struggles of Mr. Naoroji to get himself selected as the Liberal Candidate for Central Finsbury. It will be remembered that when Mr. Naoroji first appeared upon the scene in Central Finsbury he had the support of only a section of the Liberal party, the rest upholding the claims of his rivals for, when one retired, another took his place. Now that Mr. Naoroji wishes to woo the electors of North Lambeth, he is confronted with exactly the same kind of difficulty. His competitor here is a Mr. Wightman, of the London County Council, and he is the nominee of the Liberal and Radical Association. Mr. Naoroji's backers are, as it seems, the "Democratic League," the Liberal and Radical Club, and the Trade Unions. The meeting to which I have referred was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Buckland, president of the Liberal and Radical Association, but Mr. Naoroji's friends were equal to this slight tactical disadvantage. It was Mr. Buckland's duty to submit the Committiee's report in which some strong remarks were made about the manner in which their recommendation was rejected "in favour of a candidate whom the executive are unable to support because, on investigation, it was discovered that most irregular methods had been resorted to in order to secure this result, and that many of those who composed the majority had no right to take part in the meeting. Mr. Buckland, whose speech was constantly interrupted, is reported to have said that the League had secured the vote for Naoroji, but it was not an honest vote (Cries, "It was" and "No, no."). Increased uproar was caused when Mr. Buckland stated that, at one of the meetings, the papers handed in at the door were collected during the proceedings "by some of the Democrats who passed them out so that strangers secured admission." The courageous Buckland further said that "Mr. Naoroji had been selected by the Democrats because of his money." They seem to have great ideas across the river as to the extent of the means at Mr. Naoroji's disposal. I never knew he was so rich. Mr. Buckland proceeded to say, (I quote from the "South London Press"), that "one man who used to support Mr. Wightman had been bought over to Mr. Naoroji by a job worth £150 a year and money had been used to enable Democrats to join the association so that they could outvote Mr. Wightman and carry Mr. Naoroji." This, we are told, "upset the Democrats," who demanded "names." Mr. Buckland mentioned the name of the man who had taken the £150 job, "but this individual," says the reporter, "first denied it and then said he would explain the matter. The meeting however would not hear the explanation. Later on as Mr. Carroll said the only "gold" he had had from Mr. Naoroji was a guinea, which was sent to the recent Carroll Testimonial Concert. The report goes on :—"Mr. Buckland stated that they questioned Mr. Naoroji about this money. Mr. Naoroji said 'it was nothing to do with him.' It was a strange conception of political honour on the part of a man to allow his money to be used for bribery and merely say that it was "nothing to do with him." Mr. Naoroji admitted having given money to his friends in North Lambeth, and had said that 'nothing could be done without money.' They wanted to see a balance-sheet as to the way that money had been spent and to prove that the Corrupt Practices Act had not been isolated. Until they did, they would decline to support Mr. Naoroji, (Cheers and uproar)." The next speaker was Councillor Ryan, who complained of the action of the Democrats in "chucking over an old friend like Wightman for a despicable bribe." Mr. Maddy, who seems to be a prominent supporter of Mr. Naoroji is opposing the Committee's report, challenged anyone to say that he had paid a shilling to any one on that gentleman's behalf. Mr. Maddy added that "there had actually been detectives to watch him. (Oh, dear.) In the end the Committee were beaten by ten, 60 voting for the adoption of the report and 70 against. Thereupon the Committee, with their president, hon. treasurer and hon. secretary resigned. In the picturesque language of the "South London stenographer" "the Democrats then having things all their own way for the Liberals and Radicals interested themselves no more in the proceedings—elected a truely Democratic executive to take over as a going concern this Liberal and Radical Association, whilst the Liberals and Radicals, many of whom have grown old in the service of Liberalism in North Lambeth,

"Packed up (*sic*) their tent like the Arabs.
And silently stole away."

Further developments of this edifying quarrel will be awaited with interest. To an Indian with a mission, or whatever we may call it, in England, English Liberalism and English Conservatism must be all the same. Why does not Mr. Naoroji go over to the Conservatives? To judge from Sir M. M. Bhownaggree's experience, he might find it easier to re-enter the House of Commons as a Conservative than as a Liberal. Even gratitude to Lord Salisbury might, one would think, almost induce him to take this step. For, as Mr. Naoroji himself would be the first to admit, he might never have got into Parliament at all if Lord Salisbury had not called him a "black man" and so aroused a remarkable outburst of sympathy towards the stranger within our gates.

MR. RHODES' BELIEF.

According to the full reports of the proceedings against Princess Catherine Radziwill, who is being prosecuted on a charge of forgery in Capetown, Mr. Cecil Rhodes said that he made the acquaintance of the fair prisoner at a dinner given by Mr. Moberley Bell, who, he believed, was sub-editor of the "Times." Such is fame! I do not know whether that was the occasion on which, in a crowded room, a lady came up to Mr. Moberley Bell and begged him to be so good as to point Mr. Rhodes out to her. Mr. Moberley Bell, who has a keen sense of humour, indicated a well-known and clever, but somewhat diminutive, Parliamentary Journalist! "Oh" he said in a disappointed tone, "I don't think he looks at all like a great pioneer!" However, after Mr. Rhodes' description of Mr. Moberly Bell as sub-editor of the "Times" the gentleman at whose expense such a very nasty joke is said to have been played must now consider himself fully avenged.

THE BOTTOMLEY-HESS CAUSE CELEBRE.

Talking of fame, I see that one evening paper, in its report of to-day's proceedings in the case of Bottomley vs. Hess describes Sir Charles A. Turner, who, not so very long ago ably presided over the High Court of the Southern Presidency as "ex-District Commissioner of Madras." As might be inferred Sir Charles Turner's introduction into the case was owing to his position as a trustee of the fund, set apart by Mr. Bottomley for the benefit of sufferers by the failure of his Hansard Company. By the way the alleged libel complained of by Mr. Bottomley appeared in the "Critic" so far back as September 22nd, 1900.

Mr. Bottomley is himself conducting his case and is doing so with an ability that cannot be disputed even by his greatest enemies.

OLLA PODRIDA

The "Times" column of domestic occurrences on Saturday contained an announcement worded in a somewhat unusual form. The notice reads as follows :—

MORRIS.—On the 26th Feb., of acute pneumonia, KATE, the devoted wife of Bernard Morris, to the inexpressible grief of her sorrowing husband, who, all too late, discovered his unworthiness of her.

Pathetic, no doubt, but somewhat wanting in the reticence appropriate to so solemn an occasion.

The same journal publishes the following, which will be read with special interest in Bombay :—"Miss Kapadia, the lady doctor in charge of the Ranchodlal Zenana Hospital, has just passed the F.R.C.S. Ireland examination, and has received the hearty congratulations of the college authorities on being the first Parsee lady to do so."

AN IMPERIAL ARMY.

GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT SCHEME.

"THE GREATEST FORCE IN THE WORLD."

"I TRUST it may be possible that some arrangement may be made for the whole forces of the Empire to be available in case of a war in which the interests of the whole Empire are involved. An opportunity of conferring with our Colonial friends on this subject will occur when the visit of the Colonial statesmen for the Coronation takes place, and we shall then have an opportunity of seeing how far the schemes in our minds commend themselves to the Colonies, and how far they are willing to undertake the responsibility which will more closely link together the various parts of the Empire."

Thus spoke Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons on Tuesday, in drawing to a conclusion his speech on the Army Estimates. We have reason to believe (says the Portsmouth Evening News), from information obtained from a trustworthy source, that in these words is foreshadowed the most important military scheme known in English history. Our information is that a new proposal for the defence of the entire Empire is now being considered by a committee represented by both the War and Colonial Offices. The details of the scheme are only known to a few, and the greatest care is being exercised to preserve the secrecy of the proposals, the intention being to bring the matter before the Colonial representatives who will be in England at the Coronation ceremony with a view to paving the way for its ultimate adoption by the Colonies generally.

From what can be gathered, Great Britain and Ireland will produce and equip six army corps, three of which, representing, with a cavalry brigade, a force of 150 000, will be prepared to take the field in defence of the Colonies or against any European Power. This will leave a home defence force of a similar number, besides a large number, of Militia Yeomanry, and Volunteers allotted to coast and garrison defence. India is to provide an army corps from each of the three Presidencies.

Lord Kitchener is to re-organise the Indian Army when he can be spared, from South Africa. South Africa will raise two Army Corps, one of which will be available for service. Australia is expected to provide two, and New Zealand one, whilst Canada will have four Militia Army Corps which couldbe wholly used if required. All the Army Corps will be provided with the latest pattern of artillery armament.

The scheme provides for the largest army in the world, and in time probably the most efficient. There is to be a large extension of the system of garrison regiments, in which the Royal Marines will co-operate when they are removed from the ships. The proposals assume that if the Imperial service is made sufficiently attractive there will be no difficulty in securing abroad all the deficiencies of recruiting now experienced at home. Some of the crack regiments will tour in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. A battalion of the Guards is to be stationed at Capetown. These regiments will be allowed to recruit beyond their ordinary establishments, the surplus being drafted to other battalions during the carrying out of the annual reliefs.

Men will be free to join any branch of His Majesty's Army in any part of the British Colonies and will be sent at the public expense to join such army when opportunity occurs.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt H A Cameron, B
Mr J E Phillimore B Cov
Mr W S Talbot, Cov
Mr G H e M Gautiere, B
Mr E D Wilson, B
Mr N F Mackenzie, B
Mr W McHutchin B
Mr R J S Dodd, B
Mr M G Simpson B
Mr L J W Morgan, B
Mr R L Jones, M
Mr H D C Reilly, M
Lieut Col F G Vivian
Major G A Brownrigg
Major R F Anderson
Capt E A R Howell

Capt F M Birch
Capt E G D de Labilliere
Capt L A Watson
Capt A B Buriton
Capt H Staff
Capt H L Crosthwait
Capt N E Robin
Capt A G Fitz R Day
Capt J P Blakeway
Capt H W Berthon
Capt P H Cunningham
Capt W Lethbridge
Lieut A M Kettlewell
Lieut B Turnbull
Second Lieut C O Hay

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E G Colvin, B Cov, 1 week's furl
Mr J Spademan, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H W Boileau, B, 6 mo M C
Mr S H T de la Courneuve, B, special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr C E Lloyd, B, 21 days' furl
Mr W F Richardson, B, furl to Sept 10, 1902

Mr W S Meyer, M Cov, 7 days' furl
Mr F J E Spring, C I E, M, 11 days' furl
Col H H R Heath, till June 21, 1902
Major H G Burton, 3 mo
Capt H de V Harvest, 1 year
Capt V E Chesney, mo
Capt J C H McCaskill, 2 mo
Lieut E J C Hordern, 3 mo
Lieut J Grattan, 6 mo
Second Lieut C O Hay, 9½ mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A B Dew, B
Mr E G Colvin, B Cov
Mr H B Hyde, B
Mr W S Meyer, M Cov
Mr F J E Spring, C I E, M

Lieut Col C H Bennett
Major R D Buriton
Major A R Denne
Capt P C Searle

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held on Saturday, in the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, H. E. the Governor presided and the members present were : The Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C. S. I., I. C. S., the Hon. Advocate General the Hon. Mr. William Greaves, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M. A. (Oxon), the Hon. Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., L. M. S., the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B. A., LL. B., the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S. I., I. C. S., the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, I. C. S., the Hon. Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C. E., J. P., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B. A., LL. B., the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta C. I. E., M. A., the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes M. Inst. C. E.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SIND SETTLEMENTS.

In reply to the Hon. Mir. Allahbakshkhan walad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur Government stated the period of ten years has been fixed for the revison of the Sind settlements for the following reasons among others :—(I) Government are annually spending large sums of money on improvements in the system of irrigation, on which virtually all cultivation in the province must depend, and it is not just that the State should be deprived for a lengthened period of the additional revenue which is the legitimate return on this outlay. (II) The area of cultivation in Sind fluctuates considerably on account both of the extension of irrigation and of the vagaries of the Indus in recent settlements the enhancement of rates has varied from nil to 12 per cent.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Government replying to the Hon. Mir Allahbakshkhan walad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur said that as a rule, income tax assessments are made by Mamlatdars and objections to these assessments are heard by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. In a few towns the assessing officer is of the rank of Deputy Collector or City Magistrate. In such cases objections are considered by the Deputy Collector or City Magistrate himself. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under Section 23 has the remedy of Section 27. Government see no reason to alter the existing practice.

RAILWAY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

In answer to the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar the Government stated that the subject the continuance of medical inspection at railway station was under consideration.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Replying to the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar the Government stated that the question of residental quarters for the students attending Grant Medical College was under consideration.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN GUJARAT.

The Honourable Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar asked : In view of the declarations of the Government of India in paragraph 38 of their recent Resolution on the land revenue question, will Government be pleased to state what measures of special relief they intend to adopt to mitigate the severe agricultural distress that exists over wide areas in the Presidency, in Gujarat, the Deccan and parts of the Southern Division, caused by an unprecedented succession of unfavourable seasons during the last six years?

Government replied : In most respects the practice in this Presidency is in accordance with the principles approved by the Government of India. Reduction of assessment, permanent or temporary, has already been directed in all cases in which local deterioration has been reported to be proved, and the expediency of reduction in other cases is still under inquiry. Instructions have been issued for the liberal remission of arrears where such relief is needed and the Government of India have approved of the grant of a large measure of aid of this kind.

COCAINE-EATING IN BOMBAY.

The Honourable Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar asked : Will Government be pleased to say if they are aware that indulgence in cocaine-eating is making rapid progress in Bombay among the middle classes of Hindus and Mahomedans and whether they would be pleased to take any steps to stop the unrestricted sale of the drug?

Government replied : Government have no information on the subject, but should any representation be addressed to them in connection therewith, they will be ready to consider the expediency of taking action.

IRRIGATION RATE IN CENTRAL DIVISION.

In reply to inquiries by the Hon. Mr. H. Dikshit, in reference to the state of repair of Bandharas in the Central Division, and the rate of charge for irrigation Government replied :—Enquiries are being made regarding the matters mentioned. Their result will be communicated to him hereafter. Till reports called for are received Government are unable to say whether they will issue the orders suggested in the latter parts of questions Nos. 2 and 4.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF CROPS IN KHANDESH.

In answer to Government the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit submitted a report from the Collector of Khandesh stating that no complaints had been received of failure of crops for want of water.

FOREST WORKS IN KHANDESH.

The Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked : Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement in the "Khandesh Vaibhav" newspaper of the 7th instant that forest works opened by Government for the Bhils in parts of Khandesh, as stated in their reply to Question No. 7 put by me at the last Meeting, have been stopped? Is that statement true, and, if so, will Government be pleased to re-open such works?

Government replied : The latest returns received by Government show that these forest works were open on the 8th instant, and that three new works have recently been opened for the relief of the Bhils in the Navapur Petha and the Akran :

DISTRESS IN SINNAR TALUKA.

In reply to Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit Government stated that the kharif crop in Eastern Sinnar was estimated at 4 1-2 annas; no estimate of the rabi crop has been received. The scarcity of drinking water has been reported to Government. A grant of Rs. 3,000 has been made for improving the water-supply up to 31st instant, and a further grant will be made in the next financial year. No information has been received regarding migration in search of employment; inquiry will be made on this point.

TEST RELIEF WORKS.

Government in answer to the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit observed that according to the information no necessity exists at present for opening test works in any part of the Nasik District.

LAND REVENUE.

The Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked : Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the general instructions issued by them to their Revenue Officers, with a view to give effect to the recommendations made by the Famine Commission of 1901 on the subject of suspensions and remissions of land revenue?

Government replied : No such instructions have yet been issued as the matter is still under consideration with the Government of India.

ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Parekh Government stated that, the Collector now estimates the rabi crops at 10 annas in Boarch Taluka, 8 annas in Ankleswar and Hansot, and 4 annas in Wagra, A'mod and Jambusar, and he has no doubt taken into consideration returns made by the District Inspectors and Circle Inspectors.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

COMPLANT FROM ANKLESHWAR.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar has not under the orders of the Collector, No. 569 of 15th February 1902, issued instructions that the crops of the year being much larger than of the previous year, the Government dues for the year should be recovered in full and that for no reasons whatever should suspensions or remissions be given even in respect of lands which have remained uncultivated? (b) Will Government be pleased to state whether similar instructions have not also been issued in the other talukas of the District? (c) Will Government be pleased to enquire whether the outturn of the crops was such as to justify the issue of such instructions?

Government replied : Government have received no report of the issue of instructions to the effect described by the honourable member. Inquiry will be made.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE COLLECTION.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked : Will Government be pleased to state whether the Mamlatdars and the Mahalkari of the District of Broach were called upon to submit estimates of the collections and suspensions of the Government demands for the current year, and, if so, what were the estimates for the different talukas submitted by them?

Government replied : Estimates prepared by these subordinate officers are not submitted to Government, and Government see no reason to call for them.

COLLECTOR'S ORDERS ON REMISSIONS IN SURAT.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked : (1) Will Government be pleased to state whether in the District of Surat the Collector has not issued orders to the effect that the suspensions and remissions which are being given to other agriculturists, should not be extended to those whose lands had been forfeited for nonpayment of Government assessment, but were subsequently restored under the provision of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Act of 1901? (2) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why the treatment of agriculturists who have received back forfeited lands should be less favourable than that of others?

Government replied: Government have no information of the issue of such orders as are described. A report has been called for.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, before proceeding with the business, drew the attention of the Council to an omission in the Karachi Port Trust Amendment Bill, which was passed at their last sitting, and then proceeded to say that the second matter related to the instructions given to the Select Committee on the Worli Bill to report before four weeks. The Committee had had several meetings, and they found that it would be impossible to submit a useful and satisfactory report until negotiations further proceeded between the Corporation and the Port Trust. He, therefore, asked that the period might be extended from four weeks to six months. He hoped that the report would be returned before six months. He further wished that instructions were given that instead of his name after his retirement from Council the name of his successor should be substituted.

The recommendations made were agreed to.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

The next business was the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act 1899.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant said that the Bill amending the Bombay District Municipal Act was before the Council. Honourable members who were with him on the Select Committee on the Bill were aware of the very great attention that was given to it. The first reading was before the Council. It was merely a schedule of error. The old saying that the least said was soonest mended aptly applied to the Bill. He asked for the suspension of the standing orders, and moved the second reading of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

SECOND READING.

Sir Charles Ollivant, in introducing the second reading of the Bombay Police Bill, said:—In moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to the police in the city of Bombay, I merely wish to say that as a very full report from the Select Committee is before the Council, I do not now propose to consider the subject matter of the Bill in any detail. But I think it is due to the Select Committee and to the Council to say that, realising that as much despatch as possible should be used in proceeding with the Bill, we had to consider one of two alternatives. Owing to the desirability of there being no undue delay, we thought it inexpedient that the second reading should be deferred until the Poona Session. Well, then, the second reading had either to be taken in Bombay or in Mahableshwar and we thought that a Bill of this nature had much better be discussed by the Council in Bombay. It must not be supposed that because we have been expeditious in our report that we have not given the fullest attention to the subject, and I wish to express my obligation to the Hon. the Advocate General and other members of the Committee, who at great personal inconvenience attended almost daily from the date they were instructed to report until the date on which their report was submitted and often for three or four hours each day. I think also that the public should know that if expedition has been used it has not been at the cost of efficiency. The clauses were most carefully scrutinised and I personally think that a scrutiny may very often be more efficient when carried on from day to day while the subject matter is fresh in the minds of the members of the Committee than when there are adjourned meeting held at considerable intervals. I am sure I am only expressing the opinion of the members of the Committee when I say that we are under a very great obligation to the Legal Remembrancer, Mr. Fawcett, who very kindly officiated as our secretary and after our meetings were over set himself at once to redraft the amendments proposed even sitting up till midnight for that purpose. We are also under an obligation to the Commissioner of Police, who attended most of our meetings and gave us very valuable information on the subject. And I must personally also acknowledge my obligation to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, whose intimate knowledge of the practice and procedure in the Bombay Police Courts was of the greatest assistance to us. In the assistance which I received towards making the early submission of our report possible I recognise a very perceptible touch of kindly sentiment towards myself for which I am deeply grateful. I now formally move the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he was sure that the members of the Council would agree with him that the interest of the very able and excellent speech which Sir Charles Ollivant made in introducing the Bill in the Council at the last sitting was very much heightened by the relation of a few of those quaint and startling facts in connection with the early history of the police of the City. But when he thought that no fact which he brought out was perhaps more quaint and startling than this, that the City in the course of enormous changes and developments through which it had passed during the last fifty years, had managed to live upon legislation so old as the legislation of 1856 partly amended by the legislation of 1860. Act 13 of 1856, amended by Act 48 of 1860, both Acts of the Government of India had been their police manual for nearly forty years. Even since then the Codes of Criminal Procedure which were revised every ten years generally were not allowed to lay their sacrilegious hands either upon the Police Commissioner or the police of the City of Bombay. It must not be supposed that during all these years there was felt no necessity for an improvement in the police legislation, on the contrary, he believed, Sir Charles Ollivant in his introductory speech and in the statement of objects and reasons had told them that Government had been at work almost ever since 1880 to revise the police laws for the City. The whole of the Government machinery had been at work according to him for nearly thirty years to turn out a law more suitable to the existing circumstances and needs of the City. The result was now before them, and he thought it was no small compliment to the quickness and intelligence of the people of that City, that what took the Government nearly forty years to prepare a month and-a-half should be deemed sufficient for them to consider the whole question. He did not say that by way of complaint, but he thought the circumstances of that legislation might point to the desirability of adopting a procedure and practice somewhat resembling the procedure followed in these matters in the Viceroy's Council which was, that after an official discussion and even after a reference to the Secretary of State for India, the Bill was introduced in Council for the first time. The Bill was next referred to local governments and officials, and public bodies for their opinion and no Select Committees were appointed untill after these official and public opinions were ascertained. He ventured to make the suggestion that sympathy might also be advantageously introduced in that Council. He sincerely thought that it was a matter of great congratulation to the Council and the public that it had been found possible to expedite the matter to a certain extent to secure the services of their colleague Sir Charles Ollivant, in steering the Bill through the Council up to its last stages. Perhaps that was the last occasion on which they would have the opportunity of meeting the honourable member in that Council, and with the President's permission he would like to say a word of high and cordial appreciation of the great ability, the intimate knowledge of men and manners which were brought to bear by him upon all business connected with the Council. He might add that nobody had won their hearts in that Council more than Sir Charles Ollivant, by his tact, patience and liberal symphathy which he extended in every dealing in regard to that Council and elsewhere. He was entitled to speak a word in that matter because his acquaintance with Sir Charles Ollivant had been of a very old date, and he might mention that he had proved a true prophet regarding their honourable colleague. When Sir Charles Ollivant was appointed Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, very few people knew much of him, because he was then only an Assistant Collector in the District. But he (Mr. Mehta) having come in contact with that gentleman for a long time he assured his friends, who were rather nervous that a gentleman of whom they knew nothing, should be called to such a high and responsible post, that in all probability nobody would prove so good and so able a Municipal Commissioner as Sir Charles Ollivant. Knowing as he did public opinion in the matter, he might say that his prediction had been amply fulfilled, and no incumbent of the post, made so good a Commissioner as he did. The Hon. Mr. Mehta then proceeded to discuss the Bill in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit said that he was happy to be able to state that the Bill had emerged from the Select Committee shown of all its objectionable features. Thanks to the sympathetic and reasonable attitude adopted by the honourable member in charge of the Bill, several of the objections that he had taken to the Bill had been satisfactorily met. He gratefully acknowledged that Sir Charles Ollivant had conscientiously carried out the promise he made at the last sitting of the Council. With his usual clear headedness he quickly grasped the objections taken by members in the Select Committee, and with his usual well balanced judgment he considered them carefully and with his usual fairness yielded on points where he thought he could yield without sacrificing any administrative principle. Where, however, questions of administrative or supposed administrative principles came in, he was inexorable. That was why they could not make headway as to section 45, which related to compensation for injury caused during a riot, and the same might be said also about some of the licensing clauses. He, however, ventured to submit that there was really no administrative principle involved even in those cases, and he hoped that when amendments came to be moved on the subject, they would receive the favourable and sympathetic consideration not only of the non-official, but also of official members. Several of the objections comprised in the amendments would probably have been removed if the Select Committee had more time at their disposal. But as they were not to lose the benefit of the study which Sir Charles Ollivant had made of the subject for some years past, they were willing to expedite the matter as much as possible in order that the Bill might be disposed of by the Council before Sir Charles left the shores of India to enjoy his well-earned rest.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh said that the Bill emerged from the Select Committee much improved and the alterations indicated the spirit of conciliation which was so characteristic of the honourable mover and yet notwithstanding the alterations that had been made, there were several features in the measure which seemed to the speaker, open to objections. In the provisions that regulated the relations between the Police and the public, he found many new powers given to the police which would interfere with the liberty or the legitimate occupations and enjoyments of the people, specially in regard to singing and music was a necessary accompaniment of the service, and the interference by the police in places of religions, worship would be exceedingly unpopular. He was sure no inconvenience or injury was caused to any appreciable section of the public by the use of music in places of worship, and therefore he did not think there was any justification for requiring these institutions to take out licenses for the use of music within their own precincts or of controling or regulating it. It was usual for people particularly in the morning to go out singing religious songs and when they returned from ablution, it was usual for them to chant sacred hymns. When groups of women went about in connection with some festive occasion or visit to a temple they would enjoy themselves by singing songs. He next objected to the powers being given to the police to interfere with singing and music in private houses whatever distance they might be from a street or a public place not only this but the police were also empowered to stop music in private houses on the ground that some one was ill or was unable to carry on his work, these powers, Mr. Parekh thought, were likely to be exercised in favour of rich and influential people and the poor would thus be deprived of their enjoyment and recreation. Another provision which was likely to interfere much with the liberty of the poor, was that which authorised the Commissioner to direct the removal of poor emigrants. This provision should be deleted altogether or considerably modified in order that they might not work harmfully. Another provision which was likely to work mischievously was the one which authorised the police to keep order within temples and mosques. Instances often occurred of indiscreet police officers insisting upon going to places where the worshippers felt they ought not to go and there the police instead of preserving order would themselves become the principal cause of the creation of disorder. Another provision to which the speaker raised his objection was with reference to places of public amusements such as theatres, &c. which would be required to pay the cost of the police, which might be found necessary to keep the peace and preserve order.

The Hon. Sir Balchundra Krishna said that he was glad to observe that the Bill under consideration had emerged from the hands of the Select Committee considerably altered and shown many serious objections. At its first reading, while he approved of the general principles, he commented upon certain sections regarding the definition of "street" "place of public entertainment" &c., as being too wide. He also drew the attention of the Council to the section empowering the Government to invest the Commissioner of Police and his Deputy with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate. There was a concensus of opinion on this point. Even some of the Presidency Magistrates thought so. The Select Committee had considered these objections, and had modified the section with a view to circumscribe the definition, and providing that certain defined powers ordinarily pertaining to a Presidency Magistrate other than those of trying offenders and committing them to gaol, might be conferred upon the Commissioner or his Deputy. The Committee has, therefore, omitted section 6 from the original Bill. Several other modifications had been made in different sections limiting the powers of the Commissioner as regarded awarding punishment of suspension and dismissal of subordinates, and making the punishment of the Superintendents, rest with the final decision of the Government. The Select Committee had modified Section 45, providing the mode of recovering compensation for injury caused by an unlawful assembly. He wished the view of the minority had prevailed, but as the section stood in the Amended Bill, it was decidedly better than the original one. There were other important alterations required, which he believed would be met by the several amendments which stood on the agenda paper. Although some concessions had been made, like Oliver Twist, they wished for more, and he hoped many of the reasonable amendments would be passed. On the whole, he thought the Select Committee deserved to be congratulated on its labours, and for presenting the report on the Bill so expeditiously in a satisfactory form. He might be permitted to observe that the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, deserved the best thanks of the Council for the tact, discretion, and judgment with which he had brought the Bill through the Select Committee, and with which he was sure he would be able to pilot it through this Council that day. That would be the last occasion on which he would take his seat in this Council, and his Excellency would be pleased to permit him to share in the general regret that was felt at his approaching departure from their shores.

The Bill was then considered in detail.

REGULATION OF MUSIC.

Clause 23 (l) (f) provided for the prevention of the continuance of music in any place on complaint made in writing to the Commissioner of Police by any person, that the same was a nuisance on account of the illness, on account of the interruption of the of ordinary occupation and pursuits, of any person resident or lawfully engaged in the neighbourhood.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved for the omission of the concluding clause beginning with the words, "or an account of the interruption &c." He submitted that illness might be considered a valid cause for the prevention of music, but he thought if it were stopped on the ground of interruption of the ordinary occupation and pursuits its would lead to vexatious complaint being made to the police and to undue interference with the liberty of the people. There was no occasion for such legislation in this city; legislation in England being undertaken chiefly to prevent the noise created by the playing of barrel organs in streets.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant expressed his inability to accept the amendment. He remarked that the intention of the framers of the Bill was not to stop music, but to prevent that which was a libel on music (Laughter). The noise made by the native musical instruments in the streets of Bombay was ten thousand times greater than that of the barrel-organs. (laughter). He would, however, endeavour, before the Bill was read a third time, to modify the sub-section objected to by Mr. Mehta in some other way.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was negatived.

COMPENSATION CLAUSES.

Clause 24 empowered the Commissioner of Police to temporarily close or take possession of any building or place and to exclude all or any persons therefrom in the event of an impending riot.

The Hon Mr. Mehta moved the addition of the following words, after the words "building or place" "if he has reason to believe that the inmates thereof are likely to contribute to the spread of such riot or disturbance." He said the section, as it stood, would operate hardly in as much as any innocent resident or inmate was likely to be turned out of his house. It might be that the Public might find it necessary to occupy a house for the purpose of suppressing a riot but in that case the person turned out must get compensation.

The Hon Sir Charles Ollivant admitted that the man under such circumstances ought to get compensation and promised that he would introduce words to that effect at the third reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta did not press his amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta next moved for the omission of Clauses 45 and 46 which related to the recovery of compensation for injury caused by an unlawful assembly. He said he was entirely against these provisions; but if compensation was to be granted and it was to be recovered not from the persons who had actually caused the damage, but from the general public, then he submitted, the only right principle was not to make the award of compensation of a punitive nature. He thought the compensation should come out from the authority who gave the cost of the police. He was quite willing that three-fourths of such amount should be paid by the Corporation and the remainder by the Government. When a riot occurred in a large city like Bombay it was impossible to fix the responsibility on the residents of a particular locality, and it would be inequitable to mulct persons, most of whom might be innocent and could have done no injury whatever. He further submitted that sub-clause, 2 of Clause 45 which made it lawful for the Governor in Council to exempt any persons from liability to pay any portion of compensation was open to objection. This section meant that without inquiry or proof the Government would have the power to say in an indirect manner that certain people were responsible for the riot. For instance, if the Government exempted 40 out of 100 person from paying the compensation, the inference would be that the remaining sixty people, who had to pay the penalty, were guilty of riot. It seemed to him that this sub-section could not be justified on any ground of equity.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved for the substitution of the following for sub-clause 1 (a) of Clause 45:

"(b) The Municipal Commissioner shall pay the said amount out of the Municipal Fund, it shall be treated as a portion of the annual expenses of the Police of the city of Bombay for the year in which such compensation is awarded.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Dixit, and the Hon. Mr. Khare supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant remarked that it was curious, that a clause which was likely never to be resorted to should have provoked so much discussion. He was not afraid of any injustice being done by the operation of these clauses because the Magistrate would make the whole inquiry and if he found that the rioters were the people of a certain sub-ward, then the people of that sub-ward, rather than the innocent people of other sub-wards, would have to pay.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 6 votes against 12.

DETENTION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved for the omission of sub-clause 2 of Clause 70 which empowered the Presidency Magistrate to order the detention of an accused person in such custody as he thought fit for a period not exceeding fifteen days at a time. He said the sub-clause was that of place in this Bill, but that its right place was in the Code of Criminal Procedure. He believed that it was introduced in the Bill owing to a recent ruling of the High Court on the point.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant said he was entirely unable to accept the amendment. He quite admitted that logically the sub-section should not find a place in the Bill. But it was a case of Greek meeting Greek, and it was only owing to the perversity of the ruling referred by Mr. Mehta, that it was thought necessary to include the sub-clause in the Bill. He had however some consolation that the High Court had not protested against such inclusion.

On a division the amendment was lost.

NUISANCE ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Clause 124 imposes a fine on (a) persons committing nuisance in streets and public places and (b) on persons having the care or custody of any child under seven years of age suffers such to commit a nuisance.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved for the omission of sub-clause (b). He said on this point he would appeal to the feelings of or chivalry and kindheartedness of his Excellency the President and members of the Council. He thought sub-clause (b) would work very harshly on poor native women. These women had household duties to perform inside their houses, and they could not be expected to continually run after their little children for preventing them from committing nuisance in streets. Again the clause would enable petty police officers to squeeze money from poor, ignorant women.

The Hon Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola supported the amendment.

The Hon Sir Charles Ollivant said the clause was introduced in deference to the appeals made to him by people themselves to put a stop to the practice of turning public streets into latrines for children. One of the gentlemen who made similar complaints to him while he was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was no less a personage than Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji.

On a division the amendment was lost.

All the amendments having been disposed of, His Excellency the President intimated that the third reading of the Bill would take place at Mahableshwar in about a month's time, the object being that the Bill should pass into law before his honourable friend Sir Charles Ollivant retired from Council.

This Concluded the business before the council.

THE LATE MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That Bombay has lost an enlightened citizen by the death of Mr. Dosabhai Framji is abundantly proved by the appreciative obituary notices that have appeared in the local journals, both English and vernacular.

Apart from being a valuable servant of Government the deceased was a many sided man life in and if he had chosen for himself the walk of which two of his distinguished co-religionists have shone in England I have no doubt Mr. Dosabhai would have distinguished himself as they did. It may perhaps be said that it is too early to talk of devising some means of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Dosabhai. Some may even say that the perpetuation mania has so grown of late that the best way of recording one's memory is to hold it in reverential silence. If any there be who say so, I assert that no strongest case for public recognition can be found. All his co-workers in the field of social reform in the days gone by have had their share of public recognition and it is no traducing their memories to say that he has outshone them all, for he was not only a social reformer, the whole of his genial personality was made up of those qualities which make a literary man, a zealous public servant and a successful administrator which he decidedly was. It is but meet that Bombay should possess an effigy in marble of so interesting a personality as the late Mr. Dosabhai. If anyone's statue is calculated to carry down to posterity an appropriate lesson of life it is his whose eventful life holds before the rising generation so many illustrations worthy of imitation.—Yours, etc.

PESTONJI COOVERJI COWASJI.

March 22nd.

REBATES ON SUGAR IMPORT DUTIES.

A NOTIFICATION by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, states that the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Austro-Hungarian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary, or from ports of other countries, from the 1st of August 1900 to the 31st July 1901, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Austria-Hungary during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the statisfaction of the Collector:—

Kinds of Sugar.	(a) Rates of additional duty actually charged.		(b) Rates now ascertained to be chargeable.	Difference to be Refunded.	
	From the 1st August 1900 to the 1st February 1901.	From the 2nd February 1901 to the 31st July 1901.	From the 1st August 1900 to the 31st July 1901.	On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Per cwt Rs. a. p.	Per cwt Rs. a. p.	Per cwt Rs. a. p.	Per cwt Rs. a. p.	Per cwt Rs. a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent and of at least 90 per cent polarization	0 15 0	1 0 3	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 3 9
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization	1 5 0	1 7 4	1 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 4

As mention has been made of orders for German guns for Kabul, it is as well to state precisely how the matter stands. Some two years ago the late Amir expressed a desire to obtain mountain guns and howitzers from Krupp's, to the number of 30 all told. The Government of India consented to this last summer, Abdur Rahman notified that he would like to send an agent to Essen to take delivery of the guns. It was found, however, that they were not ready, so the matter was postponed. The Amir Habibullah has now learned that the guns are awaiting inspection, and he has applied to send two officers, Zaman Khan and ZakariyaKhan, to Europe to make the necessary inspection before the batteries are shipped to India. These officers will, accordingly, proceed to Essen with the necessary credentials.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MR. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS' RECITAL.

AT the Y. W. C. A. Hall on Saturday night Mr. Hannibal A. Williams gave a recital of Shakespeare's historical play, "King Henry IV." (first part). There was a very good attendance, and to say that Mr. Williams made a powerful impression would but faintly represent the quality of the success he achieved. Possessed of a marvellously rententive memory, a well modulated voice, he was not long in gaining the undivided attention of his hearers. Not only a student, but an ardent lover of the works of the immortal bard and thoroughly at home in his subject, his impersonations of the various and varied characters, and his enunciation of the text were filed with charm and force. To a student of Shakespeare, Mr. Williams' sole interpretation of this, one of the great poet's finest creations, served as an intellectual feast garnished anew with many witticisms long stored up in memory, whilst to the novice, scarce initiated, it came as an awakening to the realisation of the thousand beauties of speech, the perfect phrasing, and poetical fervour which mark the creation of the master-mind of Shakespeare. Never halting in the text, never omitting a gesture, which could assist the artistic rendering thereof, nor using one to mar it showing throughout that he takes for his motto "Ars celare artem:" and aiding the smooth progress of the story by a series of well chosen comments, Mr. Williams presented the whole five acts of the play (with the exception of a few inconsequent scenes) to his hearers in a masterly and polished style. His impersonation of Falstaff was humorous rogue-knight, with his happy talent for getting out of every fix, his propensity for bragging, and his witty utterances, was probably his finest effort. Especially in the scene at the inn, where the Prince and his companion twit the "tun of man" with his cowardice, and later in the same scene, where Falstaff is supposed to personate in turn the King and his son, the Prince—using both assumed characters to eulogise himself—did the performer's effort stand out and stamp him as a brilliant artiste. Another passage, the interpretation of which called for special praise, was the scene between the Prince and the King, wherein the former makes his vow of reformation. Here Mr. Williams was seen to great advantage, the pathos and passion so skilfully blended in the text and action of the scene being given with fine effect. No less successful was his interpretation of the character of the rebel leader Hotspur (Henry Percy), the impassioned pursuer of glory, whose fiery outbursts and final altercation and duel with the Prince were graphically and vigorously depicted. In these, and all the other parts, notably in that of the King, Mr. Williams displayed versatility and skill which were as astonishing as they were instructive. The close attention and the unstinted applause of the audience last night were sufficient assurance, if any were needed, that Mr. Williams' recitals will meet with all the success that they deserve in Bombay.

THE BOER CAMP AT UMBALLA.

AN Umballa correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette:"—Since the Boer prisoners came to India they have had no reason to complain of suffering from cold neglect on the part of the inhabitants. At Umballa they have been gazed on by Rajas and Maharajas and Nabobs of all degrees.

Many of those who have passed through the camp, have sent their impressions to various journals, English and Indian, giving their views about the Boers at football, cricket, &c. But none of them seemed to remark the fact that few of the Boers took the slightest interest in football or any other "English" sport. The other week a great match was played between the Officers v. the Boers. The remarkable fact was that not three dozen out of the 1,000 odd Boers even took the trouble to look at the match played in their own enclosure. Most of the spectators were "Tommies." The fact is that the Boer has a contempt too deep for words for everything English. This dislike and contempt has been deepened and intensified by their residence in India. The Boer is a very intelligent person. In the Camp at Umballa there is not one illiterate man, in the sense in which the word is used in Europe. Several can speak fluently more than one European language. What country in the world could say the same of 1,000 men captured haphazard on the field? Certainly not England. Yet these writers to the papers, with the usual arrogant condescension of the Public School Englishman talk of the ignorance and dirt of the Boers! Such insolence makes a deep impression on the quiet, deep thinking Boer, especially in face of the poor opinion he holds of the English as fighting men. Like most people he admires pluck and manliness. These qualities he thinks lacking in the average Englishman. In the ordinary conversation of the camp it is calmly assumed that if the odds were only 5 to 1, the Boers would be easily victorious. It galls them to be under the rule of what they consider an inferior race. And now, at Umballa, the additional indignity has been put on them of being guarded by what they call coolies (Sepoys).

Every evening, services are held round the flagstaff in the centre of camp in the open air, and owing to the short twilight these services are necessarily brief. It seems a short-sighted policy to deny them a large tent in which to hold these services; but it is accepted by the Boers as in full accordance with English methods. As the sun begins to set, men may be seen coming from all directions carrying seats to the meeting place. The service opens with a Psalm and reading the Scripture, after which there is prayer; then another Psalm followed by an address; a short prayer and a verse of a Psalm brings the meeting to a close. At the end of the week, when Mr. McKelvie, the Scotch minister from Simla, comes to the camp, Mr. Lyell takes notes of his sermon and reproduces it verbatim in Dutch after he has finished. Mr. Lyall's memory and power of speech is marvellous. Many of the Boers are suspicious of English preaching. Being of suspicious nature, they are afraid of something being smuggled in that they do not approve of. They especially object to Mr. McKelvie praying for the King. Nevertheless, very large numbers of them attend the Scotch kirk on Sundays, and welcome him warmly into the camp, and on the eve of his departure for Scotland, he received a testimonial from the representatives of the various section of the camp wishing him God speed.

Three mornings a week the prisoners are taken out under what they call their coolie guard and exercised by route marching. To an onlooker it must be amusing in the extreme, as the Boers refuse to keep ranks like "Tommies." They seem to flow along the road like some loose brown stream, slopping up on its banks here and there and pushed back by the guard.

The life seems to agree with them, at any rate very few have died since coming to Umballa, and these mostly old men. In fact the mortality is very much lower than among the soldiers, but of course, they are mostly steady, middle aged men.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the directors of the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ld. for the year ending 31st. December 1901:—The line has been opened throughout during the year under review and the connecting link between Amalner and Jalgaon was opened for goods and passengers on the 17th May 1901. During the past year cotton presses have been erected at Nandurbar, Dondaiche and Shirpur and there are now 24 ginning factories adjacent to the various stations on the line. These were not ready in time to assist the traffic during the past year, but your directors feel assured that there will be a great increase in the cotton traffic, now that these facilities have been secured. The net earnings for the first six months of the year including rebate—which came to Rs. 19,987—amounted to Rs. 1,98,495, out of which, your directors declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,75,000. For the second half, the net earnings including rebate are reckoned approximately at Rs. 1,70,000. After deducting interest on debentures and other expenses there remains a balance of Rs. 1,67,021-11-10 available for disposal, and this your directors propose to apply as follows:—I.—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of Rs. 6 per share, (Free of Income tax) Rs. 1,50,000-0-0; II.—Income tax Rs. 7,687-8-0. III.—Balance to be carried forward Rs. 9,334-3-10. Total Rs. 1,67,021-11-10. At the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on the 29th May 1900 your approval was obtained to the proposed change in the original contract regarding the ratio of working expenses to be charged by the working agency, and your directors have much pleasure in stating that a supplemental contract between the Company and the Secretary of State has been executed confirming the arrangement, and that instead of 50 per cent being the maximum chargeable to the company, 44 per cent in future will be the limit under the existing terms of the contract between the working agency and the Secretary of State. Under the Articles of Association one of the directors Mr. Graham R. Lynn retires, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. T. W. Birkett joined the Board temporarily during Mr. H. E. E. Procter's absence from Bombay, and the latter on his return resumed his seat on the Board.

THE RAST GOFTAR DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling heard the suit filed by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, editor of the "Rast Goftar," against Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, and Mr. Pillai, editor of the "Madras Standard" for defamation. The plaintiff in the defendants for Rs. 10,000 as damages.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Hon. Mr. Metha, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, represented the first defendant. Mr. Kabraji in his plaint stated that he was the editor of the "Rast Goftar." The defendant was the Bombay correspondent of the "Madras Standard," a newspaper printed at Madras, of which the second defendant, Mr. Pillai, was the editor, printer and publisher. The "Madras Standard" had a circulation in different parts of India including Bombay. In the issue of the "Madras Standard" of the 9th August 1899, there was printed and published under the heading of 'Our Bombay Letter' a communication which was of a defamatory character. The letter was composed and written by the first defendant in Bombay, and was sent by him to Madras with the intent and object that the same should be printed in the "Madras Standard," and thereafter circulated and published throughout India to the subscribers and other readers of that paper. The plaintiff stated that the Bombay letter was a gross and malicious libel on him calculated to bring him into hatred, ridicule and contempt. He complained of the whole tone of the letter in general, and in particular to the allegations and insinuations made against him that he edited a paper which was a moral plague, that he was a writer of mendacious and reckless statements and that it was high time that he should be dragged before the court for his malice and mendacity and receive his deserts: that the plaintiff was a reviler and ought to be made an example of. That the conduct of the plaintiff was so bad that Rs.10,000 damages would be a very modest sum to claim against him. That every one would rejoice to see the (Champion) case brought against the plaintiff by one Mr. Chambers decided against him, and the full damages claimed in that case awarded, as such a result would purify the foulness of the Bombay journalistic atmosphere, a foulness the first defendant attributed to the "Rast Goftar" and the plaintiff, its editor. The plaintiff said that the first defendant was a great friend and supporter of Mr. Chambers, the plaintiff in a suit in which he (Mr. Kabraji) was one of the defendants, and which suit was pending when the libel at present complained of was written and published, and he charged that the libel was written and published by the first defendant with the express object of injuring and vilifying the plaintiff and exciting prejudice against him in connection with that suit. The allegations in the libel complained of were false and malicious. On the 25th September 1899, the plaintiff's solicitors sent to the second defendant Mr. Pillai a letter to which the latter wrote regretting further action to be postponed for a week when he would be able to reply. He took advantage of the delay thereby gained and left India. The plaintiff prayed for judgment for Rs. 10,000 and costs.

Mr. Wacha, the first defendant, in his written statement, said that the "Rast Goftar" was the property of Mr. Merwanjee F. Murzban. It used to be written in the Gujarati language, and during such time the plaintiff was its editor. In 1896, however, the proprietor, as the defendant was informed and believed, came to an arrangement with Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, in pursuance of which a part of the paper was devoted to paragraphs written in English. Since then the plaintiff had been editor only of the portion which continued to be written in Gujarati while the English portion was placed in the hands, of another person nominated by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, viz. Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgar, a reporter on the staff of the "Times of India." The plaintiff had himself openly admitted that he had nothing to do with the English portion of the "Rast Goftar," and that on more than one occasion he had given expression in the Gujarati columns of the 'Rast Goftar' to views opposed to and different from those in its English columns. The defendant further stated that it was publicly believed that the plaintiff was not the editor of the English columns of the paper, especially as he never denied or contradicted such belief when publicly challenged to do so. The defendant admitted that he was for some time the Bombay correspondent of the "Madras Standard," which had not more than a nominal circulation in any parts of India except the Madras presidency. He admitted that he was a friend of Mr. Chambers, but he denied that he was actuated with any such object as mentioned by the plaintiff, in his plaint. He also denied that what he wrote in the "Madras Standard" was false or malicious. He said that what he wrote therein was written in good faith in the public interest, and without any malice towards the plaintiff, and that he wrote it by way of and believing it "bona fide" to be fair comment and criticism of the way in which the English columns of the "Rast Goftar," which contained the articles complained of by Mr. Chambers in the (Champion) suit, had been written and conducted. The defendant further stated that the suit between Mr. Chambers and Mr. Kabraji was heard and determined in the High Court before Mr Justice Tyabji on the 26th March 1900, and the learned Judge had found that the imputations contained in the articles in the "Rast Goftar" complained of in the suit were libellous and further that the paper had allowed no opportunity to pass without throwing dirt upon the Champion whenever, it could, not merely upon the Champion as a newspaper, but upon Mr. Chambers in his personal and private character. The learned Judge was of opinion that the falsity of the libellous imputations had been almost mathematically demonstrated, and that the attempt to justify the libellous imputations had entirely failed and that they were maliciously written and maliciously published and maliciously persisted in up to the last moment, and he awarded Mr. Chambers Rs. 1,000 as damages and all the costs of the suit. The first defendant stated that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages as against him, and that the suit ought to be dismissed with Costs.

The second defendant in his written statement adopted the contentions of the first defendant, and admitted that the first defendant was for some time the Bombay correspondent of the "Madras Standard." He, admitted the receipt of the letter from the plaintiff's solicitors and his having sent the reply to that letter, but he denied that he took advantage of the week's time that he asked for and left India as alleged. He had made arrangements to go to England long before. The receipt of the letter and in pursuance of that arrangement he left Madras on the 8th October 1899 leaving instructions in his office regarding the the letter after making necessary inquiries. The second defendant was still in England, and had no knowledge of what had been done in his office in his absence. He stated that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages as against him and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Shetalvad raised about a dozen issues to be tried in the case, which was then adjourned, his lordship expressing a hope that the parties would come to some settlement before he sat again in court after the Easter holidays.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. China arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's chartered steamer Korana, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and is expected here on the morning of the 25th instant.

The same Company's steamer Istria left Suez for Karachi on the 22nd instant, where she is expected on the 5th proximo.

The Messageries, Martimes s. s. Salazie which left Bombay at noon on the 13th instant arrived at Suez on the evening of Saturdday the 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................. 93 4-16
3 per cent. Rentes...................... 101 1-2 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...... 10_ 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-8
Bar Silver................................ 24 16-16

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTICES.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER

With Rheumatism when relief and cure is within your reach? Many who have been crippled for weeks, months and even years have found relief from pain and suffering through the instrumentality of Little's Oriental Balm.

Mr. A. S. Colley, of Lewis, Iowa, expresses his opinion in the following words:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, in my arms, legs and back, and was fast becoming worse when a friend of mine suggested Little's Oriental Balm. To be sure I laughed at the idea, for I never believed in advertised medicines, but as my friend persisted, I gave it a trial. I purchased a box, used it, and finding it did me good, purchased two more. This was seven years ago, and from that day to this I have never felt a twinge of the old pain." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

BILIOUSNESS

My wife is not subject to biliousness ever since she learned about Nature's Herbal Extract. She always used to know by a sudden dizzy feeling when an attack of biliousness was coming on, and now she takes Nature's Herbal Extract and those giddy sensations don't come at all. JOSE DIAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
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Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

A TRUE HAIR GROWER

A London business man makes a remarkable offer to readers of this paper. He will send his preparation on trial.

FREE TO YOU

A few years ago the top of my head was entirely bald. My father and grandfather were bald-headed. My mother's hair was naturally very thin also. I was quite reconciled to being bald-headed myself. One day during a trip through Switzerland, I met with a learned elderly gentleman, who in the course of conversation asked me if I were desirous of possessing a luxuriant growth of hair upon my head. Naturally I was interested, and replied in the affirmative. He thereupon stated to me that he had been a life-long student of chemistry, and that he had made a feature of hirsutal matters. He gave me a formula and suggested that I have it compounded, which I did upon reaching Geneva, and continued to use the preparation for a short time. In three weeks hair began to assert itself, and within forty days my head was quite covered. I supplied some of the preparation to two friends, one of whom was a lady whose hair had been nearly lost, and the results in each case were astonishing.

Since then I have been selling the preparation, having obtained permission to do so from the savant who made the discovery. I can testify to hundreds of similarly successful instances; in fact, it is most wonderful in effect, equally potent with either sex. This is not a patented medicine. I have no fancy labels for it, nor is it sold at chemists' shops. To any reader who will write to me enclosing four stamps to pay for postage, etc., mentioning that he or she saw this announcement in this paper, I will gladly send a small box of the preparation, without charge, for the purpose of demonstrating its real value. Then, when you find that hair has begun to grow, I will sell you a further quantity at a small charge. Address:

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ENGLAND.

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TAKE
"LINSEED COMPOUND"
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or Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS
OF ALL CHEMISTS
THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS &c AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.
KAY'S TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA. VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.
COAGULINE
TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.
MANUFACTORY - STOCKPORT ENGLAND.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PRESTIGE ABROAD.

The following interesting observations were written by the Vienna correspondent of the Times on March 5:—

Foreigners in this part of Europe are already actively discussing the rumoured approaching resignation of Lord Salisbury and are manifesting keen curiosity as to who will be his successor. The name that carries greatest weight not only with foreign Politicians, but with the general foreign public, is unquestionably that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I believe the partial collapse of the Continental Anglophobia, was first predicted in the Vienna correspondence of the Times. As it is seldom that I venture to indulge in prophecy, I may, perhaps be allowed again on this occasion to foretell that the almost universal unpopularity of Mr. Chamberlain will before long considerably diminish. There are already noteworthy symptoms of a revolution of opinion which date from the truly British and manly fashion in which the Colonial Secretary recently administered a well-deserved rebuke to Count von Bulow. The German Chancellor had already at that time lost much of his popularity abroad. He had gradually revealed certain Prussian idiosyncrasies which had given offence far and wide. There was a reminiscence of Bismarck—that is to say, of Bismarck's calculated brusqueness—in some of Count von Bulow's later speeches which, far from contributing to give him foreign prestige, simply rendered him unsympathetic, and even made him disliked outside Germany. Mr. Chamberlain, in a few terse sentences, did what a large number of foreigners had long been wishing to see done, and if he did not thereby make many friends, he at all events removed a good deal of gratuitous hostility. I have recently heard him spoken of in terms approaching admiration, by people who had not a good word to say for him prior to his encounter with Count von Bulow. Last week, at a cosmopolitan gathering where I happened to be present, there was a consensus of opinion as to Mr. Chamberlain's being to-day the most eminent and the most interesting public character in Europe.

Perhaps more than any other English statesman, the Colonial Secretary is regarded abroad as being an incarnation of the great traditions of British policy. At one time an opinion prevailed that the scope of his ability was limited to domestic affairs. That has ceased to be the case since Mr. Chamberlain made such substantial progress towards the realisation of his programme of Imperialism. For nothing could prove better that an English statesman appreciates the true nature of British foreign policy than to show that he understands the necessity of a close link between the Colonies and the mother country. British foreign policy should, before all, have in view well conceived measures for the maintenance of the status quo so far as England is concerned, while providing for an efficient military and naval state of preparedness in case an emergency should arise calling for its defence by force of arms.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN HOLLAND.

STARTLING PROPOSITIONS.

The Times of yesterday (March 6) published a review by its Vienna correspondent of a significant publication by a German professor (von Halle) in which the future relations of Germany with Holland are discussed with menacing frankness. Professor von Halle (says the correspondent) is not, as might be supposed, some obscure Pan-German pamphleteer. He is one of the ablest of the younger professors in Germany, and advocated the Emperor's views in the agitation for an increase of the fleet a few years ago. This makes his book, which has been issued by the official publishing house of the General Staff of the German army and of the War and Naval Departments, a matter of some importance, particularly as it is dedicated to the German Secretary of State, Admiral von Tirpitz.

The book is a deliberate plea for the incorporation of Holland in the German Confederation. In this connection I may mention as a significant fact that Professor von Halle, while representing the eventual absorption of Holland and all the Dutch colonies by Germany as a matter of course entirely ignores the Monroe doctrine although there is excellent reason to believe that the United State would never permit Dutch Guiana and the islands of the Dutch West Indies to become German possessions. He does this regardless of the mischief of accustoming public opinion in Germany to such impossible designs and of the danger attending an outbreak of patriotic indignation me the German Empire whenever Africa has occasion to interpose her veto.

After a long argument intended to demonstrate the commercial dependence of Holland upon Germany and the decisive influence which the latter is in a position to exercise upon the welfare of its small neighbour, Professor von Halle devotes a whole section of his essay to the "Necessity of new treaties of alliance" between the two States. First of all he holds it, is objectionable that a small coast people should be in a position to influence the traffic on the Lower Rhine and to take measures opposed to the interest of the Hinterland, and to prevent the adoption of improvements such as the deepening of the river and its connection with Antwerp. Regarded from a purely economic standpoint, Professor von Halle holds that Dutch trade and commerce constitute a complement to those of Germany. But, he says, Holland has arranged her commercial policy in such a manner as to secure for herself the greatest advantage from her position as agent and intermediary for the wealthy German Empire, while she declines to allow the latter to have any influence upon that policy. "Holland participates in the advantages of German progress, but will not share its burdens. She continues, as she has done for centuries, to draw her sustenance from the products of German labour. That is an unsatisfactory state of affairs from the point of view of German welfare."

Professor von Halle points to a third objection from a political standpoint. The German Empire must be able to erect its line of defence in a favourable position and to protect it. It cannot premanently allow an economically independent neighbouring State the liberty of considering whether it would be possible to close one of the vital arteries of trade in case of war or of an economic conflict, nor can it leave to that neighbour the task of repelling foreign attacks. "A Holland which is weak either on land or at sea is a constant danger for the most important industrial districts of Germany. Consequently, the question is how to revise the international treaties between the two countries both from an economic and military standpoint, in a manner more in accordane with the actual condition of affairs and to bring Holland and Germany closer together. A naval convention and a Customs and Commercial union must be concluded between them."

According to Professor von Halle, all authorities agree that the large and varied interests of Germany in the Dutch colonies are exceeded by those of no other country. Her trade with those territories is constantly progressing, and is bound to increase still more with the development of German shipping in the East Indian Archipelago. "England in particular must yield to us the leading position in shipping and trade which she has hitherto held in those regions. It is these circumstances which appear to give real value to the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands and the other adjoining islands, as it prevent the Dutch colonies from being entirely shut in by the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers. Holland is conscious of the dangers which might one day approach her from the Philippines and the Sulu Islands, or from Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and Borneo, and which she would be utterly powerless to avert single handed. Unquestionably it is Germany's interest to take timely measures for protecting her growing trade with the Dutch East Indies from the danger of being hindered or restricted with which she is now faced in the Philippines."

These are only extracts from a long abstract of this important work, to which we may direct our readers' attention. The correspondent concludes:—

Many years ago I remember hearing that Prince Bismarck, on meeting the witty diplomatist Baron van Heekeren at some German watering-place, put the following question to him:—"I wonder whether your King would not agree to the incorporation of the Netherlands in the German Confederation? We would make him Commander-in-Chief of the German fleets." Baron van Heekeren replied thus:—"I scracely think the King, my master, would consider that promotion."

REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT IN SERVIA.

The following telegrams are published:—Vienna, March 5 (Times).—The Neue Freie Presse gives the following account of an extraordinary adventure of the Servian agitator Rade Alavantic, at Shabatz, a small Servian frontier town on the river Save, this morning. Rade Alavantic, who is described as a relative of the pretender Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, whose agent he was for many years, arrived in a boat at four o'clock this morning at Shabatz, coming from Austrian Mitrovitza, where he resided He was accompanied by three individuals. On landing he donned a Servian general's uniform which he had brought with him in a bundle. He then proceeded to the frontier guardhouse, and speaking as a Servian general, ordered the guard to follow him. He marched with his handful of men to the Custom House, called the officials together and ordered them to accompany him. He led the party, all of whom were armed, to the office of the municipality, where he summoned the firemen to join him. Some of them refused, whereupon he threatened to shoot them. They marched to the Prefecture, where the gendarmes were paraded and commanded by Alavantic to follow him. Several of them declined to do so. By order of Alavantic, the Custom House officials and frontier guards threatened to fire upon them. Nobody was allowed to leave the premises of the Prefecture. Two gendarmes, however, escaped through a window and reported what was going on to the commander of the "gendarmerie," Capt. Nikolic. The latter hastened to the Prefecture, revolver in hand, and, approaching Alavantic asked him who he was and what he wanted. Instead of giving an answer, the latter fired upon the captain. The bullet, however, ricochetted, having hit a leather pouch, and Capt. Nikolic, firing in his turn, wounded Alavantic in the breast and the thigh. He died shortly afterwards. His followers were then disarmed and arrested. Before he died Alavantic confessed that he had been sent by Prince Peter Karageorgevitch who had encouraged him to make the attempt. The names of the individuals who accompanied him, but who are unknown, are given by the "Neue Freie Presse."

Belgrade, March 5 ("Reuter.")—Before the close of to-days sitting of the Skuptschina the President communicated to the House the news of the incident at Shabatz. The members received the announcement with loud cheers for the King. Mon. Stanko Petrovitch on behalf of the majority of the House and M. Ziskovitch on behalf of the minority condemned this attempt upon the fidility and loyalty of the Servian nation to the dynasty. The latter further expressed his conviction that the Servian people would follow their Kings in the future as they had done in the past. This statement was the signal for more cheers for the King.

Geneva, March 5 ("Reuter.")—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch declares that the man Rade Alavantic, who made the revolutionary attempt at Shabatz to day, is not a relative of his nor is he even one of his partisans. The Prince expresses the belief that the affair was due to the machinations of the Servian Government.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, February 28, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether bonuses are now being given or are due to time-expired British soldiers in India; and, if so, will the cost be laid upon that country or upon Imperial funds, as the additional expense has been caused by the war in South Africa.

Lord G. Hamilton said: Bounties have been given to all the time-expired soldiers in India who have extended their service to complete 12 years with the colours. It has been agreed that half the cost of these bounties shall be defrayed from Indian revenues, in consideration of the fact that India benefits by a saving in transport charges and by retaining the service of seasoned soldiers.

GOLD REMITTANCES FROM INDIA.

Monday, March 3.—Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the value of the gold remitted from India on Government account since the end of September last, including the consignment now expected, and what is the special purpose for which the latter is intend; what is the amount of gold retained as part of the currency reserves, and in the reserves of the Government of India respectively; how much in sovereigns has been paid out from both these reserves in exchange for 15 rs.; what number of rupees has been coined or issued by the mint during the same period; what were the cash balances of the Government of India here and in India at the close of last month, and what has been the average of advances per month from the Indian cash balances here to the money market in the four months ending with January last; and, will he give the amount in sterling received during the present financial year up to this time in payment for Council bills and telegraphic transfers.

Lord G. Hamilton: The value of the gold remitted from India on account of Government since the end of September 1901 is 500,000l. No further consignment of gold is now expected; the last consignment has been invested on account of the gold reserve fund. On Feb. 22, 1902, the amount of gold in the currency reserve was 4,044,000l., and in the treasuries of the Government of India 54,000l., besides 1,939,000l. in the gold reserve fund. The number of sovereigns altogether paid out in exchange for rupees is 9,290,496, of which it is estimated that about 4,000,000 are in circulation. The number of rupees coined was in 1899-1900 13,018,078, and in 1900-1901 171,479,318 from April to December 1901 the value of the silver received and coined in the mints was 8,84,08,811 rs., of which nearly half was for the coinage of British dollars and the remainder included fractional coins as well as rupees issued to replace old coins called in. On Jan. 31 the Cash balances in India were about 1,372 lacs of rupees and in England 4,004,038l. The average amount lent per month from the cash balance in London from October to January inclusive was approximately 2,975,000l. The sterling amount to be received in 1901-1902 from the sale of bills and telegraphic transfers on India to March 1 is 16,460,358.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that there has been a sum of about 10,000l. lying without interest at the Bank of England to the credit of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the last 20 years; that in 1883 this undertaking was vested in the Government of India, and that section 54 of the Act provided for the eventual dissolution of the company; is he aware that this clause has been in operative, the company, though still in existence, being without direction, the last surviving director having died last year; and seeing that this deposit represents various sums distributable under section 53 of the Act between stockholders of the company to parties who cannot be traced, will he introduce a Bill, or otherwise provide for the final dissolution of the railway company and authorising the Bank to pay the money to the Treasury for the benefit of India, subject, within a clearly-defined period, to the presentation of any cheques now in existence signed by the late directors of the company.

Lord G. Hamilton: Since replying to the question put by the hon. member on July 15 last, I have been in communication with the Treasury, who are of opinion that nothing can be done in the matter without legislation. I am advised that the funds in question are the property of certain shareholders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company or their representatives, and that neither the Secretary of State in Council nor the Government of India has any interest in them. In these circumstances I do not propose to promote legislation for the purpose of acquiring control over the money.

HOME CHARGES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

On Tuesday March 4.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will give the amount paid by India to the War Office or Home Government for the Home charges of British soldiers for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 respectively.

Lord G. Hamilton: The charges are as follows:—1897-8, 1,260,324l.; 1898-9, 1,277,243l.; 1899-1900, 1,112,314l.; 1900-01, estimated net charge, 1,116,163l.

COST OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, March 6.—Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for War, whether the Government of India had been consulted upon the proposed increased cost of 785,000l. a year of the British Army in India; if so, what reply was given and whether the relief by Indian troops of five British garrisons in the tropics had been effected as fore-shadowed in his speech of last year, and whether the British or Indian Government would bear the cost.

Mr. Brodrick. The Government of India have been informed that the home Government find it necessary to raise the pay of the soldier in order to obtain the recruits necessary to fully maintain the Army at home and abroad. This intimation was made as early as possible to the Indian Government and any representation which they may make to the India Council will be carefully considered by his Majesty's Government. In reference to the second sentence, the relief mentioned has been effected, and the whole cost is being borne by the Imperial Exchequer.

NOTES, NOTICES OF MOTION &C.

Mr. Joseph Walton.—T[illegible] ask the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether, i[illegible] recognition of the conduct of our military and n[illegible] forces, both British and Indian, during the re[illegible] operations in China, his Majesty's Government will propose that Parliament pass a vote of thanks [illegible] them for their services. (Monday, March 10.)

Mr. Schwann.—To ask th[illegible] Secretary of State for War: Whether he can state [illegible] the strength of British Infantry, Cavalry and Artil[illegible] exclusive of garrison batteri[illegible] in India at the end of the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and [illegible] 1901 respectively.

Sir Henry Fowler.—Ea[illegible] India (Income and Expenditure).—Address for [illegible] return of the net income and expenditure of British [illegible] India, under certain specified heads, for the eleve[illegible] years from 1890-91 to 1900-1901.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the [illegible] Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aw[illegible] that Sirdar Balvant Ramcnandra Natu and [illegible] his brother, both of Poona, were arrested in July 1897 under Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827, and [illegible] imprisoned for two years without trial; that their property was attached, and that their personal property was not released untill after representations had been made to the Secretary of State and, in view of the position of these Natus, will he explain on what information they were arrested and how the Government of Bombay propose to compensate them for the loss occasioned by their imprisonment; will he explain why no notice whatever has been taken of the application on Aug. 25, 1901, made by Balvant Ramchandra Natu to the Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; and will he say what action he proposes to take in the matter. ([illegible] Friday, March 7.)

Mr. Caine.—On Army Estimates: To call attention to the large numbe[illegible] of British troops which have been withdrawn from India for service in China and the Transvaal; and to move, that this House is of opinion that the efficiency of imperial defence would be promoted if in future 26,000 of the British troops now forming part of the Army of the Indian Empire were transferred to the British Army, and treated as a special force, stationed in India, for the defence generally of the eastern portion of his Majesty's dominions.

THE supply of ne[illegible] stamps bearing the head of His Majesty the Kin[illegible]-Emperor is expected to reach India in time for g[illegible]eneral issue on Coronation-day.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD KITCHENER'S GREAT DRIVE.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF COLONIALS.

THE CONVOY DISASTER.

DELAREY'S SUCCESS NEAR KLERKSDORP.

(From the mail papers of March 1 to 7.)

The War Office has issued the following message from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Harrismith, Friday, Feb. 28, 11.35 a.m.—Yesterday combined operations of columns culminated in driving Boers against the Harrismith-Vanreens blockhouse line. The Wilge was held by Leinster Regiment. Elliott's division, and mounted troops from Harrismith, while the columns formed on the Frankfort-Botha's Pass blockhouse line, and advanced south, holding the entire country between the Wilge and the Natal frontier. On the first night a very severe attempt to break through was made on a point between Rimington's and Byng's columns, and the 7th New Zealand contingent behaved with great gallantry. Fighting was at close quarters, and the Boers as usual drove a large herd of cattle in front of them. Manie Botha, the Boer leader was killed, and thirty-five dead Boers recovered on ground. Over a hundred dead horses were also left on ground, and 6,000 cattle that had been driven at the line were abandoned and left in our hands. Other small attempts to break out were made, and in two cases succeeded. On the last days 450 Boers, with rifles and horses, were captured. All columns have not yet reported, as operations have been very wide, but over 600 Boers have been either killed or are prisoners in over hands, also 2,000 horses, 28,000 cattle, 200 waggons, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles, and 50,000 rounds small arms ammunition. The prisoners include General C. de Wet's son and his secretary, Commandants Meyer and Truther, and several field-cornets. These satisfactory results are very appropriate on the anniversary of Majuba. The War Office has issued the following message from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Newcastle, March 1 (Harrismith, March 1, 6 a.m.)—Boer casualties in recent operations amount to 800. Number of cattle captured was overstated by 5,000, and should read 23,000.

De Wet's son was his father's secretary, and twenty-three years old.

FINE WORK BY COLONIALS.

The War Office has issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:—

Volksrust, March 1, 11.50 a.m.—Boer casualties: Fifty killed, ten wounded, and 759 unwounded prisoners. Total 819. Besides these a large number of killed and wounded, reported at over a hundred, were taken away when Boers broke through line on the night of 24th, leaving 160 dead horses on ground. These, however, not having been verified, are not included in above lists. On that occasion, besides New Zealanders already mentioned, the 3rd New South Wales Mounted Rifles under Colonel Cox behaving extremely well, bringing heavy fire on enemy. The cattle that fell into our hands showed the effective nature of this fire, a large proportion being wounded. The columns that formed the line were in the following order—from east to west—Colonels Rawlinson, Nixon, Byng, Rimington, and Keir. The wounded New Zealanders are all doing very well. Our other casualties very small. One officer killed and four men wounded. All the men worked day and night continuously, and though tired are in the best of spirits at satisfactory results obtained.

[Note.—It will be observed that Lord Kitchener does not include in his return the Boers who were wounded and taken away by their comrades. With these added to the total the sum of the Boer losses approaches 1,000—which represents the most striking British success since the capture of General Prinsloo and 4,000 Boers in July, 1900. Lord Kitchener has returned to Pretoria. His first message was dated from Newcastle, in Natal, and his second from Volksrust—the border town round which the Boers concentrated under Joubert before the great invasion of Natal.]

LORD KITCHENER IN THE FIELD.

Pretoria, Friday—The mobile columns, which have been very active in the Orange River Colony of late, yesterday brought their great sweeping movement to a highly successful conclusion.

Marching in one continuous line, they drove the Boers against the blockhouse line which defends the Natal border. The enemy made several desperate attempts to escape from the trap, but everywhere they met with stolid resistance, and were repulsed. Eventually the whole of the Boer forces within the circle, numbering 600 odd, were captured, several leaders being among the prisoners. Fifteen thousand cattle also fell into our hands. Much disappointment is felt that De Wet and Steyn were not captured along with the other Boer leaders. It is thought they must have made their escape from the doomed commandos earlier in the week. Lord Kitchener was in the field yesterday, and personally watched the final day's operations.—Central News.

DE WET REPORTED WOUNDED.

Harrismith, Saturday.—Several prisoners, recently captured, assert that De Wet was shot in the arm in the recent attack upon Colonel Garratt's New Zealanders, when he endeavoured by driving forward a vast herd of cattle to pierce the British line. It is confirmed that Manie Botha was killed, Louis Botha, the nephew of Philip, is amongst the captured. Colonel Byng, who has had his full share of hard fighting, has obtained leave, and is going home. Colonel Garratt takes over the command of Byng's column, whilst Captain S. D. Gordon has been appointed his staff officer, Colonel Rimington takes over Byng's single command.—Central News.

RAWLINSON'S FINE CAPTURE.

Harrismith, Friday.—Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, on the Natal border, scored the most conspicuous success of the drive. He surrounded a large laager on Thursday morning, and instead of opening fire upon the enemy sent in word that he would give them an hour in which to decide whether they would surrender or fight. The Boers, seeing that there was not a single avenue of escape left open to them, and that fighting would be hopeless surrendered at discretion. The lagger contained over 400 men, all of whom surrendered, with horses, bag and baggage.—Central News.

THIRTY-THREE COLUMNS AT WORK.

Pretoria, Thursday.—No fewer than thirty-three columns, large and small, are co-operating and all of them are easily concentrated. The blockhouse garrisons have been reinforced and the lines strengthened by steel cables added to the barbed wire fencing and connection.—Central News.

THE ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

The following telegrams from Lord Kitchener have been received at the War Office:—

Residency, Pretoria, February 28.—In reply to your telegram respecting the attack on Von Donop's convoy, I am doing my best to ascertain facts, and will telegraph immediately further information comes to hand.

Pretoria, February 28 (6.10 p.m.).—In further reply to your telegram respecting attack on convoy, report just received that sixteen officers, 451 men were taken prisoners. Of these one officer, 105 men since released. Colonel Anderson, Imperial Yeomanry, who commanded, is still a prisoner. Major Enderby, who commanded infantry, is wounded. Hence delay in obtaining definite information.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:—

Pretoria, Monday, March 3.—Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, who commanded Von Donop's convoy escort, has arrived at Kraaipan with nine officers and 240 men. Following is summary for informal accounts so far as come to hand:—On night of February 24 convoy encamped by Yzer Spruit, twelve miles short of Klerksdorp. On morning of February 25 march resumed. At 4.20, one company of infantry in front, one company left flank, one company rear, two guns and one pom-pom at head of convoy. Yeomanry in advance, also small detachments of Yeomanry flanks and rear, reached point ten miles from Klerksdorp. Advance guard received heavy rifle fire from scrub left of road. Still so dark that only flashes of rifles visible. Convoy closed up—frontage twelve wagons. Guns, pom-pom and infantry drove off enemy after sharp action.

Convoy resumed march. Second attack delivered left flank. Enemy determined; got within 100 yards. Our men unable to prevent some wagons stampeding, but managed to keep bulk of convoy in formation. Infantry drove off enemy for second time. These actions took two hours. Convoy then began again to move towards Klerksdorp when rearguard was attacked in force, and begged for a gun. At this moment a force of enemy, boldly charging, interposed between left flank guard and convoy, stampeding mules in all directions, thus throwing infantry into confusion, of which enemy took advantage by riding down separated units of escort.

All accounts speak of troops fighting gallantly over two hours, during which guns and pom-pom fired away most of their ammunition. All mounted troops, numbering 200, came out with least possible delay from Klerksdorp on hearing firing, but were held in check by force of enemy in position between them and convoy until, seeing mules stampeding over country, realised convoy being captured. The enemy were reported to number from 1,200 to 1,700 rifles. They consisted of a rapid concentration of almost all commands in Western Transvaal, which was no doubt ordered as soon as convoy was seen leaving Wolmaranstad, and as those commandos can easily move fifty miles in a night, and only caught up convoy at a place dangerously near Klerksdorp, it seems certain enemy came from considerable distance. Delary, Kemp, Colliers, Lemmer, Vermaas, Wolmarans and Potgieter were all seen present. Lemmer stated to have been killed. The Major Enderby who is reported by Lord Kitchener to have been wounded in the Klerksdrop affair is presumably Major Samuel Herbert Enderby, of the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers. He entered the Army as Second Lieutenant in 1889, got his company in 1898 and was promoted Major in December last. Major Enderby served in the 1st Northumberlands in the Soudan Campaign of 1898, and was present at the battle of Khartoum. Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell Anderson, D. S. O., who was in charge of the convoy and is still a prisoner, commanded the 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. He is a captain in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Cheshire Regiment, and was formerly an officer in the 15th Hussars. He was appointed to command the 5th Imperial Yeomanry, in May, 1901. The casualty list showed that 101 wounded non-commissioned officers and men have been received at Klerksdorp Hospital in addition to the eighteen previously reported. The 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers had forty-six of its own men wounded, together with one man of the South African Reserve and three men of the 3rd South Staffordshire Regiment attached to it. Of the remainder forty belonged to the Imperial Yeomanry, eleven being specified as of the 5th Battalion, and the rest as of the following companies:—13th (Shropshire), 14th (Northumberland), and 15th (Northumberland), 36th (Worcestershire) (all included in the 5th Battalion), 73rd (Paget's), 88th (Montgomeryshire), 89th (Mongomeryshire), 101st, and 104th. It will be observed that so far the list of casualties contains only the names of non-commissioned officers and men wounded, there being no mention of the numbers killed. The 1st Northumberland Fusiliers lost Captain F. R. Coates and Second Lieutenant H. G. Quin and eight men killed; Major Enderby, Second Lieutenant W. Gibson, and one man wounded (additional to the forty-seven already reported). The 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry had Captain Hood and Lieutenant Wingrove killed, and Captain Backhouse and Surgeon-Captain Laing wounded. The non-coms, and men killed also included eighteen of the 3rd South Staffordshire Regiment, and fifteen of various Yeomanry Companies. The 3rd South Wales Borderers lost Lieut. H. Harbord and two men killed, and Captain Watt wounded.

The various messages received with regard to the casualties may be conveniently tabulated as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	5	45
Wounded prisoners since released	8	119
Unwounded prisoners released	11	348
Still prisoners		97
	24	609

AMERICA'S ARMY.

A GREAT SCHEME OF REFORM.

WHILE the subject of Army Reform is just now exciting the minds of most people in this country, says a correspondent of the "St. James's Budget"), it is also engaging the attention of those responsible for the affectiveness of the army in America. It is a curious fact that when reforms are being considered in one country the practice observed by foreign countries in the question under discussion is always pointed out as the criterion of all that is good or vile, to be taken as an example or to be shunned. Mr. Elihu Root, the United States Secretary for War, who has been drawing up extensive plans for increasing the efficiency of the American Army, has made a great point of the modern military systems in England and other countries, just as in this country we are not without those who swear by the superiority of the systems of America and Germany. The Bill which Mr. Root intends to bring before the Senate proposes the formation of a General Staff Corps. It is becoming the general conviction in the States that it is growing more and more necessary to have both in the Army and Navy a body of officers who will make it their business to consider the military policy of the country and prepare comprehensive plans for defence. The business system of the War Department, which now operates through two channels, with the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, will be brought together so that the General Staff will be conducted through the Secretary for War, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army will be assigned to duty as Chief of the General Staff.

Great difficulties have arisen, and always will arise, in fixing responsibility when so many chiefs and generals conduct the Army's business affairs. The General Staff scheme seems likely to abolish all differences that arise in this connection. Mr Root himself is extremely optimistic about the effect of this clause of his Bill. The General Staff Corps will be authorised to arrange the details for a commanding general and to order in advance the character and quality of supplies with which a command is to be provided, and will possess the authority to devise the transport in such a way that complete rations and ammunition according to the needs of the troops, can go with the other supplies. This General Staff will bring many other reforms into the Army.

A new system of promotion, especially with regard to elevations from the ranks to the grade of commanding officer, has also been worked out. It is proposed that non-commissioned officers who have shown aptitude in command shall be given a preliminary examination to establish their general character and ability. Those who are successful will be sent to the General Service and Staff College for a special course of instruction, covering a period of six months. There they will be give excellent opportunities for exercising command and showing their proficiency as soldiers. There are many minor reforms which need not be specially mentioned, but even in this short sketch, which given but very briefly a general idea of the most important proposals, enough has been said to show that American has, like ourselves, been taught by bitter experience during the last few years, that she must be alive to the increasing needs of her army.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

A JUDGE'S REMARKS.

That the Irish judges are fully alive to the alarming state of things arising out of the action of the United Irish League, has once more been testified in no halting manner. The charge of Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, to the Grand Jury at Longford Assizes on March 6 bore eloquent testimony to the fact that the intimidation in the cases to come on for trial was not of a private nature. "Intimidation," said his lordship, "appeared to have been used for the purpose of controlling people in a free country, or what ought to be a free country, in almost every operation of their lives—not merely in public matters, but in the selection of their servants and the selection of those who should teach their children; not merely in the controlling of the land, but in the controlling of the way in which people should let the land, on which these people had no historical claim." The result of all this was, the judge added, that the national existence was far from being what one would like to see in any free country.

Everybody but the League tyrants will agree with his lordship in this conclusion, but there is a feeling of regret in many circles that the learned judge should have deprecated the idea that the intervention of Government or the police was a remedy for this state of things. Pay all means as his lord ship suggested, let the people realise "that if they are to be free from these illegal organisations, they must themselves set the example"—but how, it is asked, are oppressed and isolated farmers or tradesmen to oppose the force of an organisation wielding such power, unless they can rely on the support of the law and the police?

In view of the above dispatch from our correspondent, the following announcement in the first leader of to-day's "Times" will be read with interest:—

"Provision has been made by law, under the Crimes Act of 1887, for dealing with the terrorism that has been revived in Ireland during the past three years. We have every reason to believe that the Lord Lieutenant, on whom the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order directly rests, both as head of the Executive and as a member of the Cabinet, is not content to keep these powers any longer in abeyance in view of the aggressive and audacious advances of the United Irish League."

IN the revised Military estimates for the year just closing, a sum of Rs. 15,89,000 is set down "for special services, chiefly on account of the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris." As already noticed, 151-4 lakhs were provided on this account in 1900-1901: so that the total visible bill up to the end of the current financial year is about 21 lakhs of rupees.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

MR. ASQUITH SUPPORTS LORD ROSEBERY.

AIMS OF THE NEW LEAGUE.

MR. ASQUITH has written a letter to the chairman of the East Fife Liberal Association, in which he says that there have been during the past two years sharp differences of opinion among Liberals on the subject of the war in South Africa. He believes that the view set forth in Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech—in which he repudiated the charges brought against our troops, criticised with just severity the manifold shortcomings of the Government and maintained the necessity of prosecuting the war with all possible vigour, and at the same time keeping our ears and our minds open to any overtures for peace—is held in substance by the bulk of the party and if so their agreement upon it ought to concentrate and consolidate their criticism of the Executive.

But, continues Mr. Asquith, the Opposition must not only criticise; it must have an administrative and domestic policy of its own. He holds that it is their duty to take stock of the present situation, to put on one side the unattainable and the relatively unimportant, and to combine its efforts upon a few things which are at the same time weighty, urgent, and within reach. That is what Mr. Asquith stands by the doctrine of the "clean slate." As under to Home Rule, Mr. Gladstone's proposal failed, because of the rooted repugnance of a large majority of the electorate of Great Britain to the creation of a legislative body in Dublin. The eight years which have since elapsed have done noting to conciliate, and not a little to harden and stiffen, the adverse judgment of the British electorate. In his judgment it should not be a part of the Liberal policy, if the party be returned to power, to introduce into Parliament a Bill for Irish Home Rule, because experience has proved that the reconciliation of Ireland to England and the relief of the Imperial Parliament from a load of unnecessary burdens can only be attained by methods which will carry with them the sanction of British opinion. To recognise facts like these, and to act accordingly, is not apostasy; it is common-sense.

Mr. Asquith closes by enumerating various administrative and social reforms which, he says, the Government have disregarded, and about which all Liberals ought to be agreed. He believes that their practical efforts may be helped by the new organisation which has recently been formed, not for the purpose of developing differences, but to press forward Liberal work in the country.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE "CLEAN SLATE."

Lord Rosebery, on being informed by an Edinburgh correspondent that the "clean slate" theory was being used to his disadvantage, and that it was alleged to be negation of Liberalism, has returned the following reply:—"If the mischief-makers can distort what I said at Liverpool about the clean slate, I can make it no clearer. At Chesterfield I said that if I were a Minister now I should write on the slate efficiency, education, temperance, and housing as the most-pressing reforms. Registration reform would probably have to be followed by a general election, so it is not the most urgent.—Yours, Rosebery."

LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS LEAGUE'S DECISION.

The committee of the Liberal Imperialist League met on Monday, 3rd instant. The proceedings lasted for about an hour, and they were characterised by absolute unanimity. At the close of the meeting the following official account of the proceedings was issued:—

A meeting of the committee of the Liberal Imperialist League was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Great George-street, Westminster, Sir Edward Grey, M.P., presided, and the other members of the committee present were Lord Brassey, Mr. Hudson Kearley, M.P., Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., Mr. F. Freeman, Thomas, M.P., Mr. Lawson, Walton, M.P., Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., Mr. E. P. Tenant (treasurer), Mr. J. W. Greig (vice-chairman), Mr. Hugh E. Hoare, Mr. Charles Henry, Mr. R. L. Devonshire, the Rev. Russell Wakefield, Dr. T. B. Napier, L.C.C., Mr. Herbert H. Raphael, Mr. E. N. Buxton, Mr. J. B. Brough, Mr. Cuthbert Plaistowe, and Mr. W. B. Duffield (secretary).

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That this committee, having regard to the foundation of the Liberal League, is of opinion that the Liberal Imperialist League should cease to exist as a separate organisation, and accordingly directs that, a general meeting of the league be called on Monday, March 10, in order to consider the advisability of dissolving the Liberal Imperialist League, and to enable those members who desire to do so to transfer their membership in the same to the Liberal League, and to take such steps as may be deemed advisable.

LORD SPENCER STANDS BY HOME RULE.

Lord Spencer, speaking at a Liberal demonstration at Eastbourne on Wednesday, 5th March, said he always deeply regretted the action of Lord Rosebery in severing his connection with the Liberal party, and he feared this would subsequently lead to disorganisation and dissension. He (Lord Spencer) would continue to support Sir Henry. He totally disagreed with the new Liberal League, and could not possibly wish it success. With regard to Home Rule, if the Liberal party were to abandon it, he must take a back seat and look on. He might support them on certain things, but he should certainly not be long to the party.

C. B. ATTACKS THE NEW LEAGUE.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at the National Liberal Club house dinner on Wednesday, (5th instant, commented on the events of the Parliamentary Session thus far, and on the action of the Opposition in regard to the various proposals of the Government. In each case the Liberal party had stood firmly on the old lines of policy and action, and had shown no disposition to discard as obsolete dogmas the theories and practices of the past. Yet they were told that a new organisation had been formed to strengthen the party with a view to concentration He had consistently deprecated any sectional organisation within the party. If the energies of one section were directed against another, then the energies of the whole party were paralysed. He was no true friend of Liberalism who lent encouragement to any such proceedings. In certain circumstances their duty would be to fight such a section with all their power. He confessed his inability to understand what were the differences which called for the new departure. There were no personal differences. All the talk of overloaded programmes was sheer nonsense; and there could be no vital differences of principle between Liberals who adhered to the traditional policy and were guided by fixed principles. He could not himself see any good cause for division. The war was only a transient interlude. The only solution to the South African and Irish questions would be government by assent. The Liberal party would have a hard struggle, but they would make their principles prevail by patient continuance in well-doing. They would never do so by forming themselves into groups.

A FRESH START.

The following laconic correspondence between a well-known fox-hunting member of the Liberal Party and Lord Rosebery passed on Monday (3rd inst.):—

"House of Commons, March 3.

"My dear Lord Rosebery,—Not a 'clean slate but a 'fresh start' in Irish affairs.

"This is what we all want, and what I believe you mean.—Yours truly, "(Signed) ———."

"Berkeley-square, March 3.

"Yes, Mr. ———, a fresh start in many things.—Yours, "ROSEBERY."

MR. BRYCE ON THE FENCE.

The Eighty and Russel Club,' dinner was held at Oxford on Saturday, (1st instant), Mr. James Bryce presiding. In submitting the toast of the Liberal Party, the chairman said he regretted that Lord Rosebery should have declared himself unable to co-operate with the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons. He was unable to understand what the divergencies were which now required him to stand apart. Mr. Bryce said that these discussions within the Liberal Party were chiefly regrettable because they diverted attention from the maladministration of the war and tended to prolong the life of a Ministry in which its supporters had lost all faith. The charge that Liberals had neglected to maintain the strength of the Navy, to draw closer the ties to the Colonies, and to maintain the power and influence of Great Britain, was a baseless calumny propagated for party purposes by the Tory Press. The Liberal Party, Mr. Bryce said, were outnumbered, and would remain so if they dissipated their force in needless dissensions.

"C.-B." MEETS THE NONCONFORMIST LEADERS.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Herbert Gladstone were the principal guests on Tuesday, 4th inst, at a dinner given by Mr. J. Compton Rickett, M. P., at his town house, Lancaster-gate, to about thirty of the leading Nonconformist ministers of London and the provinces. The dinner was followed by a conference, the object of which was to rally the Nonconformist ministers to the side of those who have declared war on Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield policy. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the Rev. Silas Hocking, Dr. Joseph Nicol, Dr. Hunter, of the King's Weigh House Chapel, Dr. Mackennal, the Rev. Thomas Law, and Mr. Percy Bunting. The proceedings at the conference were private, but it is understood that a resolution was passed expressing in general terms a desire for peaceful working between the two sections of the Liberal Party. The utmost good feeling characterised the discussion. Many of the ministers present came from the provinces. Neither Dr. Horton nor Dr. Clifford attended. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the first to leave the conference, driving straight to the House of Commons about eleven o'clock.

OPINION OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

When asked his opinion of the League by a "St. James's Budget" representative, Mr. Lloyd-George replied, I have no opinion, I don't know what this is. It seems to be an addition to the many Leagues and it may be one which we all can join in but I must first see its prospectus. It appears to be something different from the Imperialist League, and I think that is in its favour. But Liberal League really conveys nothing. As to the statement that it is to advocate the Chesterfield programme most of us can subscribe to that so far at least as the war is concerned."

"Do you think it clears the air?" "In my opinion the air is clear enough."

Mr. Lloyd-George does not believe that a distinct Rosebery Party will be formed, and in any case, he thinks it would be a failure.

MR. BRODRICK'S "GREAT PLUNGE."

INCREASED PAY.

Mr. Brodrick has taken what he himself described as a "great plunge." In the course of his speech on the Army Estimates on Tuesday, in the House of Commons the Secretary of State for War announced that it had been decided to increase the pay of the private soldier with a view of maintaining the standard of recruiting. After showing how the conditions of service had changed—how that we began with perpetual service, then tried twenty-one years then seven years, and after that three years—Mr. Brodrick gave figures regarding the advance of recruiting in recent years:—

1896	Recruits	27,800
1897	,,	33,700
1898	,,	38,400
Standard lowered.		
1899	,,	40,200
1900	,,	16,700
Second lowering of standard.		
1901	,,	4,109

That position had been reached only by lowering the standard, and there had been an increase in the waste from 3,480 in 1899 to 8,822 in 1901. To keep the Army up to its present level 50,000 recruits per annum would be required, and then it would be possible to keep a reserve of 150,000 or 170,000 men. But in order to do this more money must be paid to the Regular soldier, and in this respect and others Mr. Brodrick made the following important proposals:—

To encourage recruiting, every soldier on becoming efficient will receive 1s. a day clear. He will also have the advantage of a new form of enlistment (except the Household Cavalry) by which he will serve three years with the colours and nine years in the reserve, or if at the end of two years he is an efficient shot and a man of good conduct he may elect to serve eight years with the colours and four in the reserve. If he takes the second choice he will get an extra six-pence a day or 1s. 6d. a day in all. Should he be a man of good conduct, but not a good shot, he will get 4d. a day extra instead of 6d. until he becomes efficient. This reform will come into operation on April 1, 1904, and it is estimated to cost per year £1,618,000 for Great Britain and £786,000 for India.

II.—A reserve of Volunteers is to be formed of men of four or more years' service, who will undertake to shoot their course once in two years, and to be available in emergency for home defence.

III.—A reserve of Yeomanry is to be formed on much the same lines. In the case of Yeomanry up to 5,000 there will be an offer of £5 a man per year, on the condition that he is ready to serve abroad if required

IV.—Colonial Forces.—The War Office has drawn up a scheme which will be submitted to the Colonial Premiers this year, with the object of bringing the Colonies into closer touch in defence of the Empire.

V.—The army medical and the nursing departments are to be reformed, and steps are to be taken to lessen the expenses of officers entering the army.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	15	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	26	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	21	7	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	20	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	2	13
G Mahim and Worlee	14	13	24
Water Division	-	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	128
Total	110	102	229
Same date last year	206	114	279

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	6	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	18	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	44	17	40
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	12	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	58	17	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	3	13
G Mahim and Worli	21	14	29
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	21
Total	167	108	247
Total plague deaths to date	103,388	91,514	
Same date last year	141	148	296

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

THE following is a statement showing the number of doses of Plague Vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, the 21st March:—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
10 March	Bombay, Laboratory Officers	4
21 March	Dr C Fernandes, M D, L M and S Private Practitioner	13
15 March	Thana, Superintendent, Naupada Lunatic Asylum	100
	Rajputana.	
20 March	Ajmere, Civil Surgeon	1,003
	N.-W. P.	
15 March	Mirzapur, Civil Surgeon	500
18 March	Benares, Lt-Col Sweeney	32
	Punjab.	
15 March	Lahore, Health Officer	504
17 March	Ludhiana, Civil Surgeon	3,696
17 March	Gujrat, Civil Surgeon	1,000
17 and 18 March	Nabha, Medical Officer, Imperial Service Troops, Nabha State	1,507
18 March	Rawalpindi, Civil Surgeon	100
18 March	Gujranwala, Civil Surgeon	203
21 March	Patiala, Chief Medical Officer	5,039
	Total sent out during the week under report	11,598
	Total sent out since 1st January 1902, in addition to above	1,59,072
	Total sent out up to December 1901	24,92,690
	Grand Total	26,63,360

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

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Bombay, 24th March, 1902.

I. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Thursday the 26th and 27th instant respectively. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAR. 7.

Once more, it would seem, Count Tolstoy has defied his last foe, and he may live, after all, to see the Russian peasant rise in his might against his lot. He knows more of Russia than the Czar and understands it better than all the Czar's Minister Tolstoy was not always the simple saint he is to-day living out the Sermon on the Mount in his own great life. He was not born with an inspiration saintliness. His father, he has told us, was "was the slave of two passions—women and play. His gambling spirit won and lost for him millions of roubles. Whether he had any morals Heaven alone knows. My own impression is that he had no time to trouble his head about them, and the whole of his life was far too happy to impress him with the need of principle."

It is not surprising that the son should have gone the father's way. Tolstoy's "Cossacks" lay half finished on his desk until he was weary of it because its author preferred to play rather than work. The son, like the father, began to gamble, and out of a gambling debt came the book which has had such a wide measure of popularity. The Count has told us the story himself. Only the other day, as it seems, Tolstoy took from his desk some unpublished stories to sell on behalf of the Donkevortsi exiles, and in sending them to London he wrote to a friend:—"These stories are written in my old manner, which I do not now approve of. If I go on correcting them until I become satisfied, I shall never finish; whereas, if I find myself to give them to a publisher, I shall have to let them go out as they are. Thus it was with my story 'The Cossacks.' I could not get myself to finish it. But then I lost at cards, and to pay the debt I gave the story over to the editor of a Russian periodical."

Tolstoy has changed his life since then—though he cherished the old way long enough to join the army and marry rich. It is strange to think of Tolstoy as a soldier, yet he fought at Sebastopol; and equally strange it is to think of him as a man of wealth. That he is, of course, no longer. The Tolstoys are, as wealth goes in Russia, well-to-do, deriving a large income from several estates. But not a penny of it is Tolstoy's. Years ago the Count made over all his property to his wife and children, each child receiving five hundred pounds a year, save one daughter, who refused it. She is one of the minority of the Tolstoy household, holding her father's views, which are repugnant to most members of the family. One of Tolstoy's sons has become openly hostile to the Count's gospel, though he was his father's favourite when a boy.

There are no quarrels, however, in this house divided against itself. Though the attitude of his family is painful to Tolstoy, personal freedom is, of course, the first principle of his teaching, and he recognises everybody's right to perfect freedom of thought. Few men live so strange a life as Tolstoy. He is like a poor man in a palace. Tolstoy himself has neither money nor property. He lives in a big house, where servants are kept, but he dresses and lives as a peasant. When the whole family is at home, he sits at the table, and his wife shows the servants to wait on him as they do on her, but when he is alone he does everything for himself. He digs his own potatoes, cooks his own food, makes his own fires, chops his own wood, and even makes his own boots. He might be a rich man if he chose, but in England he would hardly be distinguished from a common labourer. He has been known to take off his boots for a tramp, and the only time he carries money is when he asks his wife for a few coppers to give to some poor peasant.

Tolstoy, it is said, learned his Gospel from a peasant. Though for convenience sake we talk of the Tolstoy Gospel, it is really a great mistake to imagine that Tolstoy's religion is a system of faith and morals which the Count invented for himself. Tolstoy is a convert, the discipline rather than the master, an adherent of the group of Russian believers who accepted his view of life long before he accepted it himself. He happens to be the greatest man the gospel of non-resistance has produced that is all. "Tolstoy himself," said one of his closest friends, to me, "is not at all a Tolstoyan, and nobody would object to the name more than he." He takes his lessons from nature rather than from books. "To whom do these lands belong?" his gardener's little son asked him the other day, and Tolstoy said, "To the Countess." "And those lands over there?" "To the Countess." "and those still beyond?" "Also to the Countess." "But why," asked the little boy, "should all these lands belong to the Countess?" It was natural justice out of the mouth of a child, and Tolstoy was more than ever convinced in his faith.

Will his faith save Russia? Paul Deroulede, probably thinks it will. It was Paul Deroulede, of all men in Europe, who tried to convert Tolstoy to patriotism. For days they talked, and at length the Frenchman dared to say: "I am certain that the first moujik you meet will have sounder ideas on war than you." Tolstoy took him out for a walk, and laid before the first peasant they met M. Deroulede plan for a Franco-Russian war on Germany. "And now what do you think of that?" asked Tolstoy, and the moujik answered: I think this would be still better. Let the French work, and the Russians work, and the day's work done, let them go and drink a glass together at the public-house, and take the German in with them." Which, though it was but half-way to Tolstoy, was not quite satisfying to Paul.

Parliamentary fights are becoming commonplace in these days, but the United States Senate had been creditably free from these disgraceful scenes until Senator Tillman, the farmer-politician, struck Senator McLaurin in the eye the other day. Senator Tillman has never been famous for his quiet demeanour. He is one of the most excitable members of the Senate which still remembers his savage speech against President Cleveland. Since then his nickname in America has been "Pitchfork Tillman," and he has done his best to live up to his reputation. The Democratic platform owes many of its most advanced "planks, largely to his advocacy.

The man who struck the blow which broke the honourable record of the American Senate was born a planter's son in South Carolina, not quite sixty years ago. He was content with a farmer's life until sixteen years ago. Though he had been anxious to serve in the Civil War, a severe illness, which caused blur the loss of his left eye, prevented him doing so and kept him an invalid for two years. Mr. Tillman came, therefore, straight from his farm to the public platform, where he distinguished himself by his championship of educational reforms. He was elected Governor of his State, and at length United States Senator, and he has contributed a fair share to the legislation and debates of the Senate. He is the author of the law which placed the liquor traffic of South Carolina under State control, and he has established the largest boys and girls' schools in the Southern States.

The commercial relations of Great Britain and Russia are not likely to be seriously disturbed, perhaps, by the withdrawal of Lord Averbury and the Lord Mayor from the patronage of the St. Petersburg Exhibition; but the incident, we may be sure, will not tend to strengthen the commercial bond between the two nations. It is a curious coincidence that the difference should have arisen in the week which embraces the birthday of formal commercial relations between England and Russia. It was on February 27 1557, that the first Russian Ebmassy came to this country from the Emperor Ivan Vasilivich. Osep Napea, a nobleman in high favour, was chosen to carry to "the famous and excellent princes, Philip and Mary," a number of skins of the sable, with the teeth, ears, and claws of the animal preserved, four living sables, with chains and collars, "thirty luzarnes rich and beautiful," six great skins such as the Emperor himself wore, and a great jer-falcon, with a silver drum used for a lure to it in hawking. The famous and excellent princes never received the Czar's lavish gifts, which, after being shipwrecked, were stolen on the coast of Aberdeenshire.

At last, after narrowly escaping from death by drowning—a fate which befel many members of his embassy—the Ambassador Osep Napea reached London, sent for from Scotland at the expense of sympathetic friends. Five hundred gentlemen of Scotland accompanied the Russians to the Border on horseback, and twelve miles from London the party was met by eighty city merchants 'in goodly apparel, and with chains of gold all mounted on horseback," by whom the Ambassador was conducted to his lodging. Three hundred lusty knights, gentlemen, and yeomen took him round the city, entertained him at a fox hunt, and in other ways made the visit of Osep Napea memorable, and after, much parade and pomp the Ambassador reached the presence of the Sovereign. He had been on his way exactly a year when he sailed up the Thames to Westminster to see the Queen. Two days afterwards the first commercial treaty between England and Russia was drawn up at the Ambassador's lodging in Fenchurch-street, and on the 3rd of May Osep Napea sailed from London in four ships laden with merchandise, taking with him a pair of lions for his master.

The Wiltshire labourer who has managed to reach the Throne with his petition is not the first workman to place himself in direct communication with the highest power in the land. One remembers the case of Theophilus Smith, who was received at Windsor Castle sixty years ago by Queen Victoria. The farmer had invented useful improvements for the plough and it was the plough which gave him an opening when ushered into the Royal presence. Theophilus was a deacon at the Baptist chapel, and his conscience smote him as he came before the Queen and Prince Albert. "Theophilus," he said to himself you're brought before princes and kings, and you must testify.

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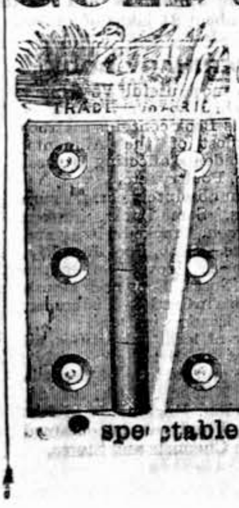

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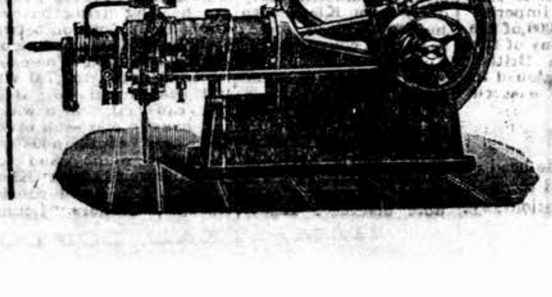

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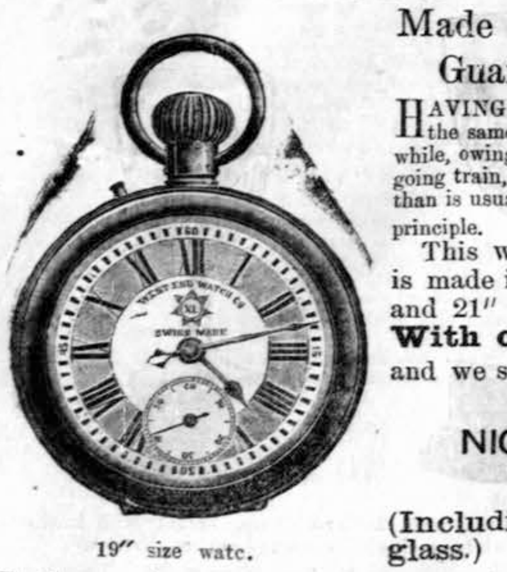

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HAVING all the merits of the best watches, made on the same principle ever produced by any maker, while, owing to the improvements introduced into the going train, we obtain better results in the time-keeping than is usually the case with watches made on the same principle.

This watch is called **THE EXCEL**, is made in 2 sizes, 19″ size (as illustrated,) and 21″ size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it :

IN OPEN FACE
NICKEL SILVER CASE,
at Rs. 12.

(Including box, spare spring and glass.)

To the purchaser of 3 watches in a lot, we allow a reduction of 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 10 per cent.

OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM OUR OFFICES, OR FROM ALL DEALERS IN THE BAZAR.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
11, Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA,
11, Dalhousie Square.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES ! !

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

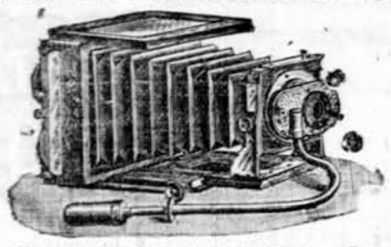
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

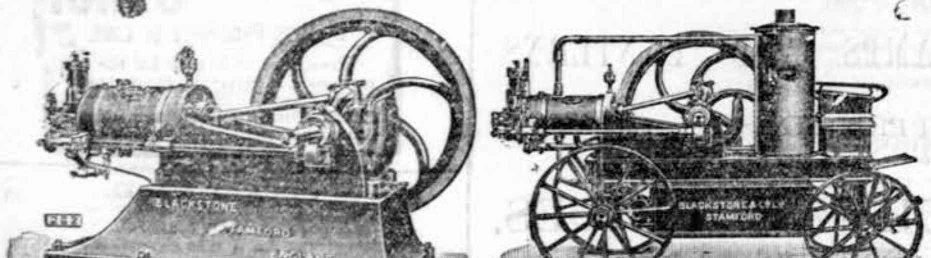
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

IN POWDER FORM, KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

IS THE ORIGINAL
AND GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

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Liquid

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS BROWN LEATHER
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
S. & H. HARRIS, Manufacturers, London

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of and „ colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils, is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

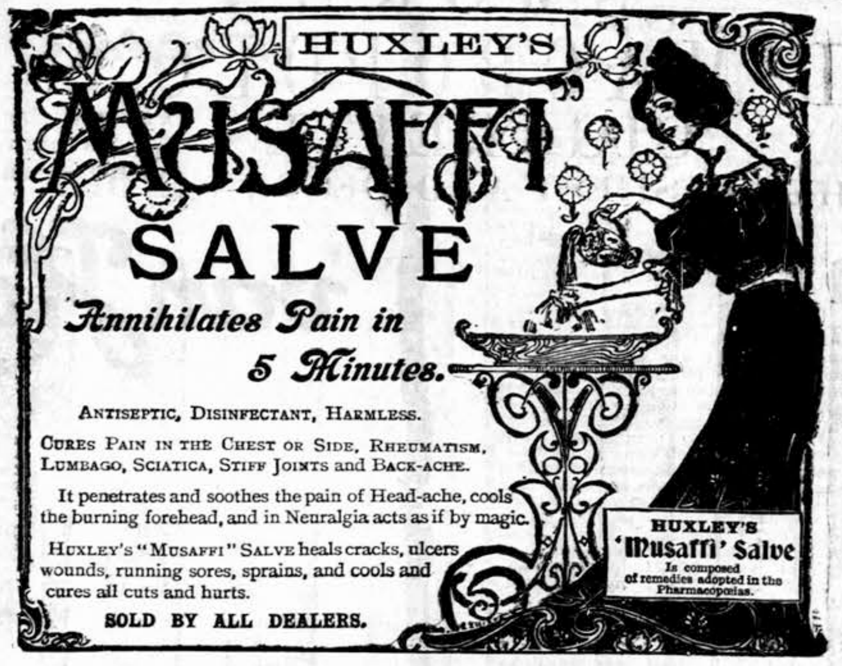
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.



HUXLEY'S

MUSAFFI SALVE

Annihilates Pain in 5 Minutes.

ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT, HARMLESS.

CURES PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS and BACK-ACHE.

It penetrates and soothes the pain of Head-ache, cools the burning forehead, and in Neuralgia acts as if by magic.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE heals cracks, ulcers wounds, running sores, sprains, and cools and cures all cuts and hurts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

HUXLEY'S 'Musaffi' Salve Is composed of remedies adopted in the Pharmacopœias.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

'DARTRING'

'LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

The 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER."

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

Regd.

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited:
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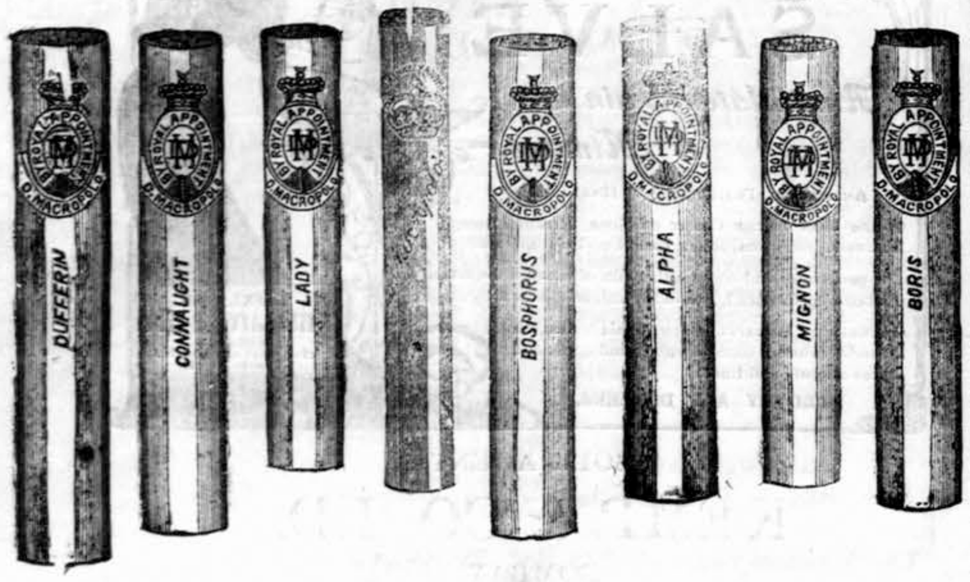
SMOKE
D. MACROPOLO'S
CIGARETTES
THE FRESHEST AND BEST IN INDIA



Dufferin	in tins of 50	... per 100	... Rs.	5 0
Connaught	do. 100	... do.	... „	4 0
Lady	do. 100	... do.	... „	3 0
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Bosphorus	do. 100	... do.	... „	3 8
Alpha	do. 100	... do.	... „	2 12
Mignon	do. 100	... do.	... „	2 0
Boris	do. 100	... do.	... „	2 4

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BOMBAY.

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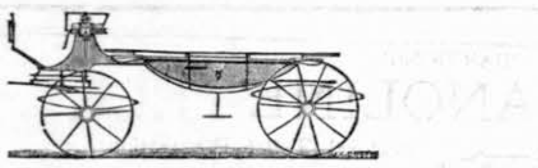
FORT COACH FACTORY,
MODY BAY, FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.
MR. PESTONJEE B. PRESS ....Proprietor.



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UPHOLSTERY, CARRIAGE Fittings and Furniture, a large and varied stock always on hand.

For Sale.—A second-hand full size, Cee and under spring Canoe Landau by Laurie and Marner.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

MOIR'S
SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE
In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
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Purveyors by Special Appointment to His The Majesty King.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP
BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.
Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

TOOTH POWDER
IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.
Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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MELLIN'S
FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

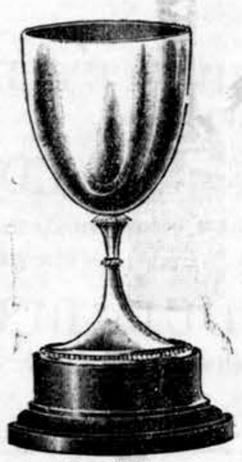
MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for Infants and Invalids;** and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

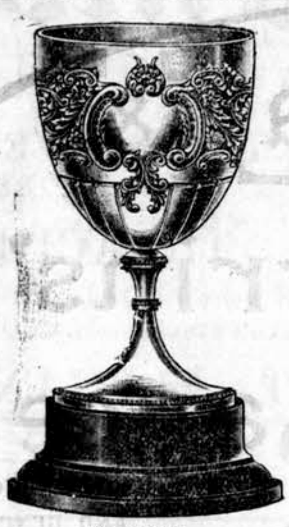
MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

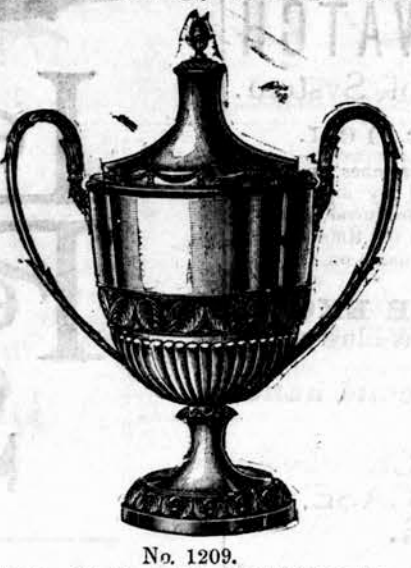
HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWLS



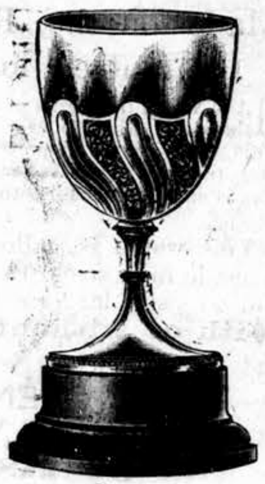
No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9¼ inches, Rs. 51.



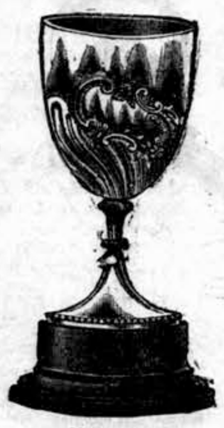
No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13¾ inches, width of bowl 4¾ inches Rs 133.



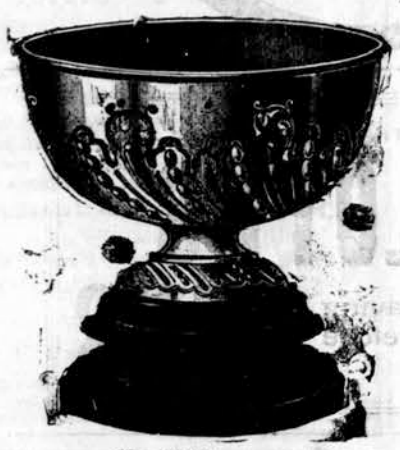
No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 27 inches, Rs. 600.



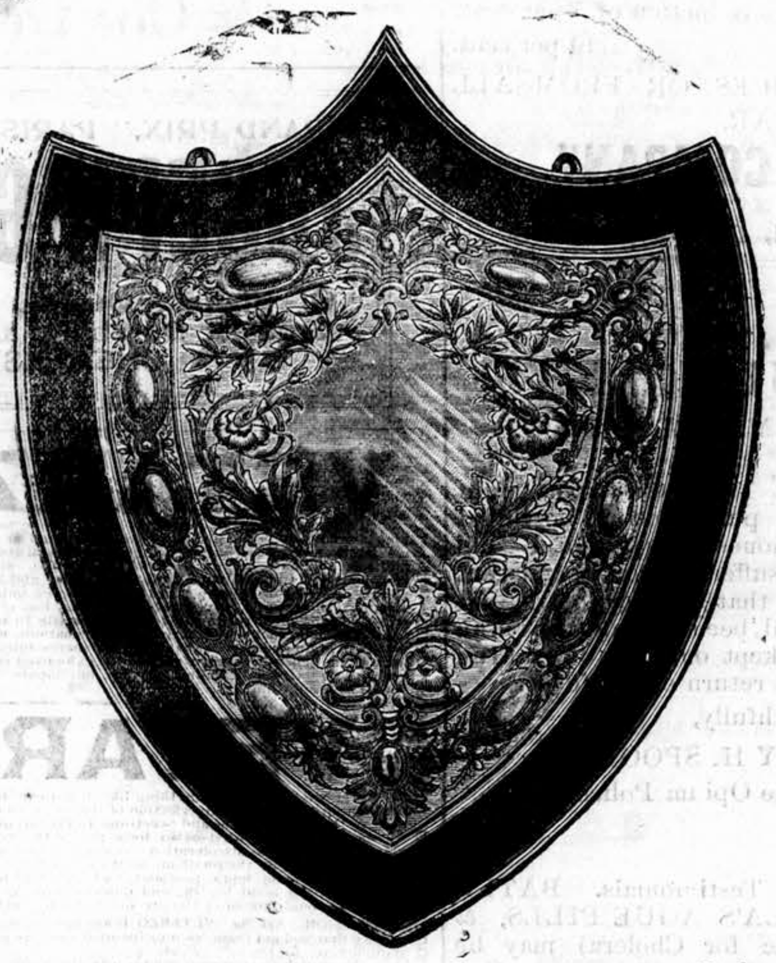
No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.



No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100

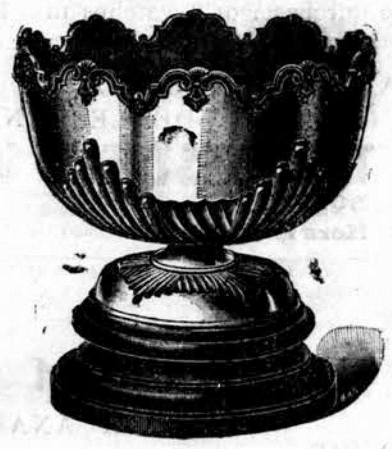


No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.

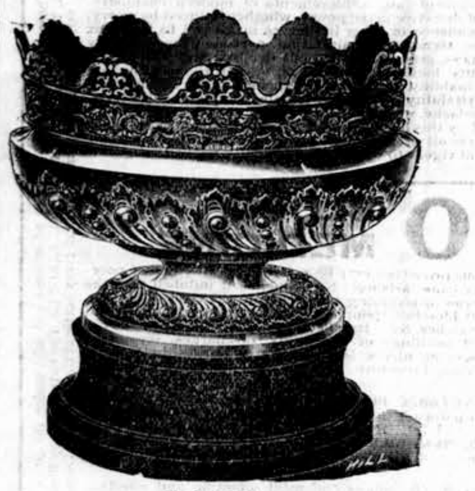


Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.

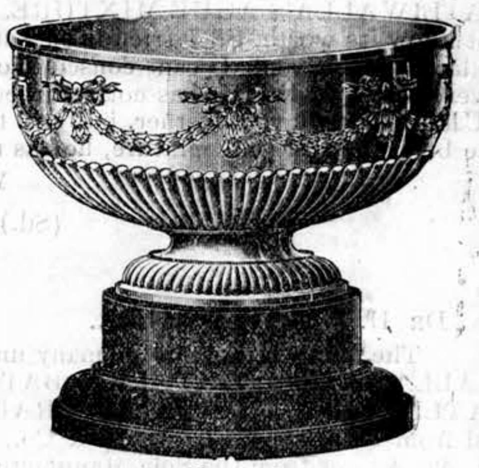
Designs for Special Shields sent on application.



No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.



No. 1210.
terling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.



No. 1212.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 inches Rs. 450

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD..
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

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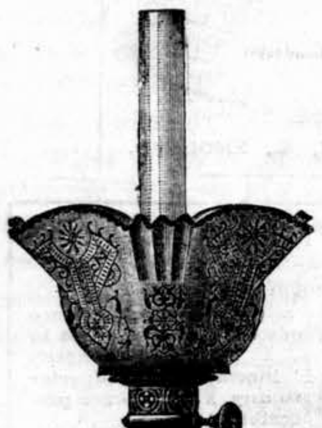


No. 8715—Rs. 27-10.
(NOT WINDPROOF.)

LAMP WARE-HOUSE, 69 ESPLANADE ROAD.

MANUFACTURIES IN VIENNA (Austria) MORAVIA, MILANO, ETC.,
BRANCHES AT EVERY PRINCIPAL PLACE IN EUROPE !
PURVEYOR TO THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, ITALY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c.

STROM AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS
OF LATEST STYLE and SUPERB FINISH.

AT EXCEPTIONAL CHEAP PRICES.

FOR THE CAMP SEASON:
SPECIAL HURRICANE LANTERNS and LAMPS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW !
FOR BIRTH-DAY and WEDDING-PRESENTS a select Assortment of Electro-plated Ware, Majolica and Glassware, Tea-Kettles, &c.

Illustrated Price List to all **MOFUSSIL BUYERS** on Application.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

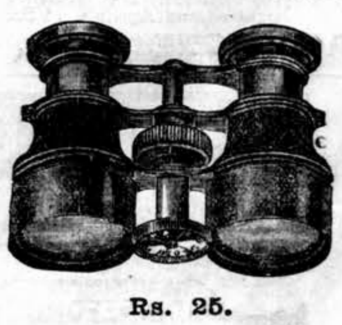
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Rac Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4$\frac{1}{12}$ inches by 2¼ inches.

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OFFICES IN INDIA,
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

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